



THE HEALTH OF ROTHERHAM 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30042896>



COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

REPORT
BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

ROTHERHAM:
HENRY GARNETT & CO. LTD., "ADVERTISER" OFFICE
1960

Contents

	Page
Committees and Staff	3
Preamble	8
Statistics of the area	14
Environmental Health	20
Infectious diseases and tuberculosis	42
Care of mothers and young children	51
Maternity Services and the Domiciliary Midwives Services	58
Health Visiting	67
Home Nursing	71
Vaccination and Immunisation	75
Ambulance Service	78
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	79
Domestic Help	83
Mental Health	92
Welfare	98
School Health Service	105

HEALTH COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP (as at 31st December, 1959)

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman L. J. Tarbit, J.P.)

Chairman : ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H.

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR A. WILDE

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS

COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS

COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD

COUNCILLOR A. M. FILLINGHAM

COUNCILLOR J. FORD

COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE

COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. McNICHOLAS

COUNCILLOR M. R. MOORHOUSE

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK

COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE

COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H.

(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS

COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS

COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD

COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK

COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H.

(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE (Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD

COUNCILLOR A. M. FILLINGHAM

COUNCILLOR J. FORD

COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. McNICHOLAS

COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H.

(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE (Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS

COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD

COUNCILLOR J. FORD

COUNCILLOR T. HEATH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. McNICHOLAS

COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

NURSING SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H.

(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR A. WILDE (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN S. HARRIS

COUNCILLOR A. M. FILLINGHAM

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. McNICHOLAS

COUNCILLOR M. R. MOORHOUSE

COUNCILLOR W. A. WOOLHOUSE

COUNCILLOR P. C. WRIGHT

Non-Corporate members :—

MR. F. IRELAND

MISS E. M. RUSHFORTH

DOMICILIARY SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H. (Chairman)	COUNCILLOR J. FORD
COUNCILLOR A. WILDE (Vice-Chairman)	COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE
ALDERMAN S. HARRIS	COUNCILLOR M. R. MOORHOUSE
COUNCILLOR W. BEEVERS	COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. ROEBUCK

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE AMBULANCE JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. BUXTON, J.P., M.R.S.H.	COUNCILLOR C. DUFFIELD
	COUNCILLOR A. WILDE

ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1959)

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman L. J. TARBIT, J.P.)

Chairman : Alderman M. W. YOUNG

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. R. MORAN

Alderman G. A. BROWN	Councillor Mrs. G. M. ROEBUCK
Alderman T. A. COLLEY	Councillor A. WILDE
Alderman F. DAVIES	Councillor P. C. WRIGHT
Alderman F. DUKE, J.P.	Rev. W. DALY
Alderman D. J. S. MEADOWS	Miss D. G. DEWAR, J.P., B.A.
Alderman W. J. OWEN, J.P.	Mr. T. W. EDWARDS, J.P.
Councillor W. BEEVERS	Rev. B. FROST
Councillor A. E. BRADLEY	Rt. Rev. G. V. GERARD, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.
Councillor C. DUFFIELD	Mrs. I. L. HABERSHON, O.B.E., J.P.
Councillor Mrs. A. EASTWOOD	
Councillor Mrs. E. McNICHOLAS	
Councillor Mrs. W. OLDFIELD	

Director of Education :
R. BLOOMER, B.Com.

STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1959)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER :

R. J. Donaldson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

J. M. H. Hopper, M.B., B.S., D.Obst.,
R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS :

D. P. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Evelyn Bostock, M.B., B.S., D.Obst.,
R.C.O.G.

Mary D. A. Boyd, M.B., Ch.B.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER :

H. R. Heald, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS :

Joan H. Egan, B.D.S.

G. W. Lowe, L.D.S.

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

I. Stonehouse, L.D.S.

L. F. T. Liang, L.D.S. (part-time)

H. P. Redfearn, L.D.S. (part-time)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST :

G. Alison, B.Sc., Ed.B.

CHIROPODIST (part-time) :

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S.

CONSULTING STAFF (part-time) :

OPHTHALMOLOGY :

T. Stafford Maw, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Franziska Fischer, M.D.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT :

H. M. Petty, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

PSYCHIATRY :

P. J. Crowley, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.)
M.R.C.P.(I) D.C.H., D.P.M.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY :

D. Ballantine, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.,
M.R.C.O.G., L.M.

TUBERCULOSIS :

A. C. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H.

ORTHODONTICS :

J. H. Gardiner, B.D.S., L.D.S. (Manch.)

ORTHOPAEDICS

H. L. McMullen, B.A., M.B., B.Chir.,
F.R.C.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST (part-time) :

H. Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

LAY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER :

G. H. Biggin

SENIOR CLERK :

G. Longden

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S SECRETARY :

Miss J. Caseldine

GENERAL OFFICE : CLERICAL STAFF :

6 Clerks

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

L. Eastwood, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.,
(1), (2), (3), (4), (5).

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

T. E. Snape, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (3).

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

G. C. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (3)
W. James, (1)
L. W. Lodge, M.A.P.H.I. (1), (2)
W. G. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (3)
G. Ridgway M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2)
P. Hunt, M.A.P.H.I., (1)
(1 vacancy)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S SECTION :

2 Pupil Public Health Inspectors
2 Clerks
2 Disinfectors
1 Ratcatcher

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR :

Miss E. G. Taylor (6), S.R.N., S.C.M.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR :

Miss E. Keeton (6), S.R.N., S.C.M.

HEALTH VISITOR/SOCIAL WORKER :

(Vacant)

SPEECH THERAPIST :

Miss M. Bolton, L.C.S.T.

HEALTH VISITORS :

Miss M. Fleming, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.,
S.C.M.
Miss E. M. Jeffs (6), S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. W. Harper (6), S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. B. Payling, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J. Shaughnessy, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. R. McHugh (6), S.R.N., S.C.M.
(part-time)
(7 vacancies)

SCHOOL NURSES :

Mrs. E. M. Catley, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. A. S. Hoyle, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Hunton, S.R.N.
Mrs. N. Lloyd, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. P. Phinn, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Ward, S.R.N.

PREMATURE BABY NURSE :

Mrs. M. Mossman, R.S.C.N.

CLINIC NURSES :

Mrs. S. Armstrong, S.R.N.
Mrs. C. Hadfield, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. Hale, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. R. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(part-time)
Mrs. R. B. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(part-time)

PHYSIOTHERAPIST :

Mr. P. J. G. Nightingale, M.C.S.P.
(part-time)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION :

SENIOR CLERK :

Miss N. H. Platts
7 Clerks

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION :

SENIOR CLERK :

Miss W. M. Cooper
5 Clerks
1 Dental Clerk
4 Dental Attendants
1 Dental Technician
1 Apprentice Dental Technician

HOME NURSING SERVICE :

SUPERINTENDENT :

Miss V. M. McCarthy (6), S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT :

Miss M. Walker, S.R.N.

22 Nurses (full-time)

7 Nurses (part-time)

HOME HELP SERVICE :

HOME HELP ORGANISER AND
GERIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER :

Mrs. R. E. Wales, M.I.H.H.O., A.I.S.W.

DEPUTY HOME HELP ORGANISER :

Mrs. G. Stevenson

228 Home helps (part-time)

5 Visitors (full-time)

1 Visitor (part-time)

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST (part-time) :

(Vacant)

SENIOR CLERK :

Mr. F. Bray

2 Clerks

3 Clerks (part-time)

DISTRICT MIDWIVES SERVICE :

NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES :

Mrs. I. McGann, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ASSISTANT TO NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF
MIDWIVES :

Mrs. G. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M.

QUALIFICATIONS :

- (1) Certificate, Public Health Inspector
- (2) Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector
- (3) Certificate, Smoke Inspector
- (4) Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)
- (5) Building Construction Certificate
- (6) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute (Health Visitor)
- (7) Housekeeping Certificate

DISTRICT MIDWIVES :

Miss E. Atkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. H. M. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Cobley, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Houghton, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.

Miss E. D. Jeyes, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Shepherd, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. D. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER :

W. R. Sidaway, D.M.H.

ASSISTANT MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER :

H. Coates, D.P.S.A.

Miss G. Calam, Mental Health Social
Worker

1 Mental Health Trainee—vacancy

JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES :

HEAD TEACHER :

Miss E. Kelford

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER :

Mrs. F. Crossley

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE :

2 Assistant teachers (female)

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE :

2 Assistant teachers (male)

2 Assistant teachers (female)

WELFARE FOOD SHOP :

2 Clerks

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
ROTHERHAM.

Telephone 2121.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION
COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the health of Rotherham for 1959.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough was 84,560. The birth rate per thousand for the year was 17.35 compared with 18.04 in 1958, and the death rate was 11.08 per 1,000 compared with 11.20 in 1958. Thirty-one infants under one year of age died in the County Borough during the year and sixteen of these were premature babies, the infantile mortality rate being 21.13 as compared with the provisional rate of 22.0 for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate of 21.13 is the lowest ever recorded in Rotherham and this gives a very good indication of the high standard of the health services in the town.

The work of slum clearance continued. Twelve clearance orders involving 131 houses were declared during the year and several individual unfit houses were closed and demolished.

The first smoke control area in South Yorkshire came into force on 1st July, 1959, namely Kimberworth Park No. 1 area, Rotherham. At the end of the year there were ten areas in various stages of development. It was very encouraging to know that so many people outside smoke control areas had started to use smokeless fuels, and also to hear from housewives the advantages of these various methods. The public are becoming increasingly aware that clean air is their birthright and that the vision of Rotherham without smoke can be a reality, not a mirage.

Of the notifiable infectious diseases, measles was by far the greatest number, 1,292 cases being reported, of which five were treated in hospital, and no deaths occurred from this disease.

The number of notifications of scarlet fever was almost double that of the previous year, 161 cases as compared with 88. There were no cases of acute poliomyelitis.

One case of diphtheria was notified during the year, the first since 1952. This case occurred in a housewife aged 32 years and the organism isolated was *C. diphtheriae* mitis, which proved on inoculation into a guinea pig to be a virulent strain. However, the Medical Superintendent of the fever hospital did not think that this was a case of clinical diphtheria, and no further cases were discovered.

Fifteen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, of which seven received treatment in hospital. Unfortunately one of these, a housewife aged 52 years, died. This tragedy serves to remind us that food poisoning can cause death and

should not be treated lightly. If only members of the public, particularly food handlers, would obey simple rules of personal hygiene this disease would virtually disappear. This event has certainly brought home the stark truth of our health propaganda slogan to food handlers—"Death on your Hands."

The figures for diphtheria immunisation show an increase of 373 primary immunisations as compared with the year 1958. The main concentration was directed again to the immunisation of children before their first birthday and, of 1,645 children immunised during the year, 981 were under one year, representing 59.6 per cent.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was continued for the 13 plus age group. Of 1,463 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received from the parents of 1,010, an acceptance rate of 69 per cent. As a result of Mantoux tests 775 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with B.C.G. vaccine. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 22.4. The technique of Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination was changed during the year with the introduction of the Heaf gun which is quicker and less painful. Initially, when used for B.C.G. vaccination, the conversion rate was not sufficiently high, but later, by using a more concentrated vaccine, better results were obtained.

A total of 29,797 injections of poliomyelitis vaccine were given in 1959, making a grand total of 68,235 injections since the scheme started in 1956. The majority of the work was done in the spring and early summer, when a concentrated publicity campaign was used by means of advertisements in the local press, posters, and leaflets. A broadcasting van was also used on a number of occasions. Open sessions were held on clinic premises, the Central Library, Town Hall Assembly Rooms, outside the Millmoor Football Ground, in works premises and at a local cinema. With such a wide variety of activities, co-operation was required from a broad cross-section of the community. This was always forthcoming and resulted in a very successful campaign. Because of this, it is hoped that the appropriate age groups will have a high measure of protection against poliomyelitis.

A total of 485 cases were delivered by domiciliary midwives during 1959 ; of these 134 were midwives' cases and 351 were cases in which a doctor was booked but did not attend during delivery. There were 586 cases discharged from institutions before the fourteenth day and attended by domiciliary midwives. This represents an increase of 45 cases as compared with the previous year.

The 761 domiciliary cases represent 50.98 per cent. of the total deliveries.

As an increasing number of houses have no open fire on which to dispose of the wet waste and the placenta after domiciliary confinements, a scheme was drawn up for the collection of this material and its disposal in a central incinerator. The scheme became operational early in 1960.

The Health Visiting Service again suffered from shortage of staff, which has meant that a certain amount of routine work had to be curtailed and the main effort directed to special and essential visiting.

The Mothercraft and Ante-natal Classes which are held weekly at Broom Lane and Ferham House Clinics are very popular and of great educational value to the mothers. This concentration of effort on the expectant mother is paying good dividends, and the importance of good ante-natal care and education cannot be over emphasised.

During 1959 3,228 cases were attended by the home nurses, which is 119 more than the previous year, and a total of 85,778 visits were paid to these patients, which represents an average of 235 daily visits to sick people. The Children's Nursing Unit attended 552 cases during the year, which was an increase of 128 cases as compared with the previous year.

The work done by the Home Nursing Service in conjunction with the Home Help Service and the General Medical Practitioners allows many people to recover in the more familiar surroundings of their own homes. Many illnesses today are equally amenable to treatment at home as in hospital and this relieves the pressure on hospital beds. With the increasing number of old people in the community, the energies of these services are being devoted more and more to the care of the aged and the chronic sick patient. There is no doubt that old people prefer to stay in their own homes and it is for the domiciliary services to do everything possible to help them.

The Home Help Service has again shown an extension of its work, the total number of hours of service being 234,992 as compared with 210,888 in 1958. Of the 1,015 cases served during the year 734, or 72.3 per cent., were old people, the others being maternity cases and other forms of sickness.

The importance of the Home Help Service in helping the expectant and nursing mother was emphasised in the Report of the Maternity Services Committee (Cranbrook Report) and with this in mind the Health Committee reduced the scale of charges for home help to nursing mothers to approximately one third of the ordinary scale in order to encourage mothers to have as much rest as possible in the puerperium.

The work of the Home Help Washing Centre continues and this service provides a necessary adjunct to a modern and progressive Home Help Service. This has been demonstrated by the number of authorities that have followed the Rotherham pattern in setting up their own washing centres.

Approval was obtained from the Ministry of Health in July, 1959, for the establishment of a Chiropody Service in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 11/59. This was modelled on the voluntary service that had been running for a number of years. Some extensions were undertaken and a total of 1,957 treatments were given during the year.

The landmark of the year in mental health was the passing of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which followed the lines recommended by the report of the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, published in 1957.

The Mental Health Act, 1959, repeals the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890-1930 and the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938. It makes minor amendments to the National Health Service Act, 1946, and other Acts under which care and treatment are provided for the mentally disordered. The main aim, however, is to bring the treatment of the mentally disordered patient into line with the one who is physically ill, or in the words of the Royal Commission "that the mentally disordered patient should obtain treatment with no more restriction of liberty or legal formality than is applied to the people who need care because of other types of illness, disability or social difficulty."

Already in Rotherham great strides have been taken to meet this new Act. A Junior Training Centre for mentally handicapped children up to the age of 15 years and an Adult Training Centre for those over that age are provided. There is no waiting list for either centre and the varied training is up to the mental capacity of those attending. The trainees receive the same medical and dental care as is accorded to the school child. Milk and school meals are also provided. Pocket money is given as a reward for work done at the Adult Training Centre. Supervision, care and after-care are provided for mentally disordered children and adults in the community. Interchange of information between hospital and local health authority is effected for the benefit of the patient. A recently established preventive and after-care service in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board is proving of immense value in dealing with patients showing early signs of mental disorder and preventing relapse in patients having after-care. There remains therefore the provision of hostels for the mentally disordered and possibly the provision of some form of sheltered workshops.

A sessional meeting of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health was held in Rotherham on 5th November, 1959. The subject was a Symposium on "Re-orientation in Mental Health" and papers were given by the Medical Officer of Health of Rotherham County Borough, a General Medical Practitioner—Dr. V. Ainsworth, and a Hospital Consultant—Dr. F. J. S. Esher. A discussion was opened by Dr. E. Cameron-Murphy, Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health. In the afternoon visits were made to the steel works of Messrs. Steel, Peech and Tozer, or to Local Authority services, including the Junior and Adult Training Centres for the Mentally Handicapped, the new Public Mortuary, Home Help Washing Centre and Training Centre, Syringe Sterilization Service, and District Room at the Home Nursing headquarters. A total of over 300 delegates attended and the general consensus of opinion was that it was a most successful meeting.

Each section of the department has as one of its principal objects the education of the public in health matters. This is done by personal contact, by talks, film shows, displays, posters, etc. A wide variety of subjects are dealt with such as prevention of home accidents, mass-radiography campaign, poliomyelitis vaccination, prevention of tuberculosis, and the relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. This latter campaign is probably one of the most important, and the one which appears to have shown the least positive results. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to abandon a health education programme purely because the results did not appear to be satisfactory. In business and commercial life the effectiveness of an advertising campaign can be measured by the rising curve of the sales graph, but unfortunately in health education this is not so easy to demonstrate. There is certainly very little evidence that, as a result of publicity in connection with cigarette smoking, there has been any noticeable decrease in the amount of smoking amongst school children and young adolescents, to whom the main force of the publicity was directed. These young people still tend to imitate their elders and their "nicotine heroes" of the small and large screen and it would appear that the solution to this problem will probably be found by evolving a process in which the carcinogenic substances are removed from tobacco smoke. The health education campaigns are continuous and varied and it is hoped that little by little the message will become imprinted on the minds of the people.

My Report as Principal School Medical Officer follows the report on the health services. Again it has been necessary to comment on the lack of care taken in fitting the appropriate form of footwear, both socks and shoes, particularly for girls. Almost half of the cases treated by the physiotherapist were deformities of the foot and lower leg, and a large number of these could have been prevented had the children been correctly fitted with socks and shoes.

It is gratifying to report again this year excellent progress in the dental service. This authority employs five full-time and two part-time dentists giving a ratio of one dental surgeon to every 3,000 children. This satisfactory state of affairs allows each child's mouth to be inspected annually.

The first day of 1960 brought tragedy to the Department, through the death of the Chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. Alderman A. Buxton, M.R.S.H., J.P. He had been Chairman of the Health Committee for 22 years and had accumulated a vast experience and knowledge of health matters. He had seen changes brought about by various enactments, particularly the National Health Service Act, 1946, and was always prepared to launch a new scheme provided he thought it would benefit the community. His loss will be greatly felt in all branches of the Health Services in Rotherham.

I am grateful to the hospital and general practitioner service for their help in maintaining the high standard of liaison which has existed. The co-operation of other Corporation departments with the Health Department has been outstanding, and this has helped considerably in the smooth running of the Local Authority Health Service. I deeply appreciate the excellent support and complete loyalty of all sections of the department whose splendid work throughout the year has made the writing of this report possible.

The work of the School Health Service depends for its smooth running to a very large degree on the co-operation of the Director of Education and his staff and the teaching staff in schools, and I have had their full support.

Finally, may I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees for their help both in and out of Committee, which has proved for me a most valuable asset in running the department.

R. J. DONALDSON,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,255
Population (census) 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,334
Population (estimated civilian) 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,560
Number of inhabited houses (1/4/60)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,785
Rateable value (1/4/60)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,126,445
Sum represented by a penny rate (1/4/60)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,660

VITAL STATISTICS

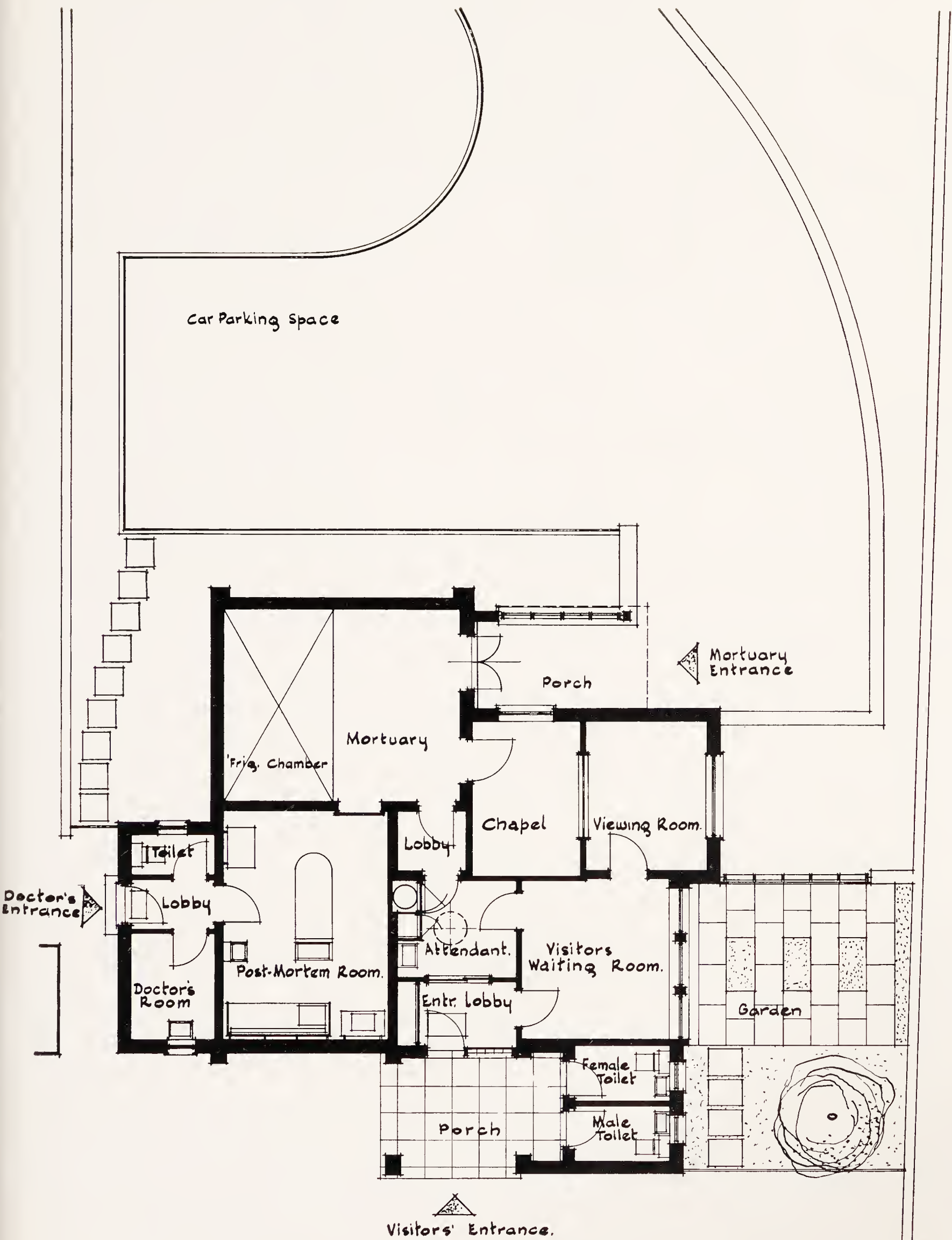
Live Births (718 Male, 749 Female)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·35
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·47%
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·38
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496
Infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·13
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·18
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·61
Neo-natal „ „ „ „ „ „ (First four weeks)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·99
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·95
Perinated Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·08
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Death rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·08
Deaths (470 Male, 467 Female)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937

The following table gives details of birth rate, death rate, infantile mortality rate and estimated population during the last 50 years.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Estimated Population
1910	28·21	13·73	130	66,500
1911	28·85	16·63	161	62,700
1912	29·53	15·79	119	63,500
1913	30·15	15·56	144	64,500
1914	30·32	15·43	118	65,300
1915	28·02	17·13	129	65,300
1916	27·60	15·55	130	65,300
1917	24·79	13·90	97	65,300
1918	24·91	19·61	132	65,300
1919	22·75	13·19	91	72,800
1920	27·77	11·45	100	72,800
1921	28·54	13·13	86	68,045
1922	25·45	12·06	86	69,100
1923	23·85	11·30	100	70,000
1924	23·88	12·75	96	70,260
1925	22·27	11·74	83	70,300
1926	21·82	10·34	65	70,600
1927	20·76	13·46	90	70,080
1928	19·05	10·58	71	70,530
1929	20·01	12·13	83	70,790
1930	18·72	10·50	74	70,390
1931	18·18	12·03	92	70,130
1932	18·11	11·15	70	69,820
1933	16·53	12·06	84	69,370
1934	17·30	10·30	49	68,900
1935	17·01	11·53	69	68,700
1936	16·98	11·98	71	74,965
1937	16·99	11·42	50	75,740
1938	17·82	10·54	52	76,430
1939	16·88	10·86	53	76,960
1940	18·01	12·39	62	75,740
1941	17·86	11·43	66	75,770
1942	18·08	10·31	50	75,040
1943	18·81	12·12	65	74,250
1944	23·28	11·68	60	75,260
1945	20·09	11·73	56	75,630
1946	22·49	10·96	51	78,610
1947	23·87	10·86	57	79,920
1948	20·11	10·50	70	81,450
1949	18·69	10·63	53	82,030
1950	17·44	10·33	50	82,800
1951	17·61	11·91	28	81,670
1952	16·25	10·46	32	81,800
1953	16·16	10·10	32	82,070
1954	16·50	10·68	22	82,260
1955	16·02	11·00	26	82,530
1956	17·22	10·58	24	82,850
1957	16·95	10·83	25	83,350
1958	18·04	11·20	22	84,030
1959	17·35	11·08	21	84,560

Causes of Death with Death Rates,
1959.

Disease	Number of deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females	Total	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3	0·03
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	1	0·01
3. Syphilitic disease	3	—	3	0·03
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	1	2	0·02
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	12	26	0·32
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	27	4	31	0·37
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	17	17	0·20
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	15	15	0·18
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	44	43	87	1·03
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	7	8	0·10
16. Diabetes	3	4	7	0·08
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	59	86	145	1·71
18. Coronary disease, angina	86	51	137	1·62
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	12	19	0·22
20. Other heart disease	46	69	115	1·37
21. Other circulatory disease	24	24	48	0·57
22. Influenza	1	1	2	0·02
23. Pneumonia	25	27	52	0·61
24. Bronchitis	37	21	58	0·68
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	7	6	13	0·15
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	3	9	0·11
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	4	7	0·08
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	7	0·08
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6	0·07
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	3	6	9	0·11
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	26	30	56	0·67
33. Motor vehicle accidents	13	3	16	0·19
34. All other accidents	12	10	22	0·26
35. Suicide	9	5	14	0·17
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2	0·02
	470	467	937	11·08



Plan of Public Mortuary

In the following table the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar General, are given for the year :

Cause of death	MALES									FEMALES									Total
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3
Tuberculosis, other ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	12	26
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	1	16	7	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	31
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	4	17	17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	1	15	15
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	-	-	-	-	3	18	14	9	44	-	-	-	-	3	19	8	13	43	87
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	7	8
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	35	59	-	-	-	-	1	13	23	49	86	145
Coronary disease, angina..	-	-	-	-	3	33	37	13	86	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	22	51	137
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	12	19
Other heart disease ..	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	31	46	-	-	-	1	4	8	15	41	69	115
Other circulatory disease..	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	17	24	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	17	24	48
Influenza	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	1	6	5	10	25	3	-	-	-	1	3	3	17	27	52
Bronchitis	1	-	-	1	-	12	13	10	37	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	7	21	58
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	7
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	7
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations..	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	9	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	26	7	-	-	-	1	7	5	10	30	56
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	1	4	4	-	1	3	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	16
All other accidents ..	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	5	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	22
Suicide	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	14
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total—all causes ..	16	2	1	8	25	130	131	157	470	15	3	1	3	22	105	110	208	467	937

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives details of the deaths registered during the year which were under one year of age :—

R.G's Code No.	Cause of death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	Total under 4 wks	4 wks to 3 mths	3-5 mths	6-8 mths	9-11 mths	Total under one year
22	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	5
	Broncho pneu- monia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
27	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
31	Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All forms	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	6
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Birth injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prematurity with	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
	Atelectasis	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
	Birth injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Congenital malformations	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Atelectasis with	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	All other acci- dents Asphyxia Scalds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	11	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	22	3	4	1	1	31

CANCER

The following table gives the localisation of the disease, the number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 population annually for the past ten years :—

	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate
Stomach and duodenum	31	0.37	26	0.32	34	0.41	38	0.46	26	0.32	18	0.22	23	0.28	19	0.23	27	0.32	26	0.31
Lung, bronchus	17	0.21	24	0.29	31	0.38	18	0.22	30	0.37	29	0.35	35	0.42	34	0.41	41	0.49	31	0.37
Breast	18	0.22	11	0.13	10	0.12	14	0.17	10	0.12	10	0.12	11	0.13	14	0.17	13	0.16	17	0.20
Uterus	7	0.08	9	0.11	6	0.07	10	0.12	7	0.09	4	0.05	1	0.01	7	0.08	7	0.08	15	0.17
Other sites	76	0.92	83	1.02	79	0.97	80	0.98	82	1.00	72	0.87	87	1.05	90	1.08	89	1.05	87	1.03
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	149	1.80	153	1.87	160	1.95	160	1.95	155	1.90	133	1.61	157	1.89	164	1.97	177	2.10	176	2.08
Total deaths and death rates all causes	856	10.33	973	11.91	856	10.46	829	10.10	879	10.68	908	11.00	877	10.58	903	10.83	941	11.20	937	11.08
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, - 1 in	5.74		6.36		5.71		5.18		5.67		6.83		5.59		5.51		5.32		5.32	

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The desire for improved living conditions is apparent in the current high sales of washing equipment, refrigerators, furniture, radio and television equipment. There is a not so obvious but, nevertheless, very real desire amongst an increasing number of people to own their own home, or to install a bathroom in a house they already own. In both instances the assistance of the Corporation in arranging mortgages or grants has led to an extension of the work in this section. No less than 243 older houses were visited during the year to ensure that the terms of mortgage repayment should be properly related to the estimated life of the house. Standard Grants, which provide for the installation of five standard amenities, bath, washbasin, water closet, hot water supply and food store also became the responsibility of this section towards the end of the year in relation to the technical part of the work involved.

In 1955, when a report on housing conditions was presented to the Sanitary Sub-Committee, bathrooms were being installed in older houses at a rate of less than 40 per year. In 1959 this number had only increased to a little more than 70 per year, and it is hoped that Standard Grants will increase this figure substantially over the next few years.

Rotherham's progressive outlook in public health matters was again demonstrated when the first smoke control area in South Yorkshire came into force on the 1st July, namely, the Kimberworth Park No. 1 Area, to be followed in August by the Herringthorpe No. 1 Smoke Control Area. The election of the Chief Public Health Inspector to the Executive Committee of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and to the Yorkshire Divisional Council of the National Society for Clean Air is a recognition of the progress that has been made during the past three years in relation to clean air. There are few local authorities of similar size with such a high proportion of public health inspectors with the smoke inspector's qualification and this has been of great value.

Two prosecutions undertaken during the year in relation to food handling and housing conditions involved immigrants to this country. In both cases warnings were disregarded. Whilst one may have every sympathy with the individual who is ignorant of the law in a strange land, it is quite a different matter when such a person deliberately flouts the law for profit. Prompt action to deal with any serious offenders against public health measures is essential if reasonable standards of hygiene are to be maintained.

Sincere thanks are due to staff, both clerical and technical, for their efforts, particularly in relation to overcoming difficulties arising from staff shortages.

WATER

47 samples of drinking water and 12 samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination. 1 sample of drinking water was unsatisfactory. Repeat samples of drinking water taken in the Water Engineer's Department from the same source proved satisfactory.

There are two public swimming baths at Main Street and Sheffield Road. The Main Street Baths were built in 1887 and a new swimming bath was installed in 1899 ; there are also facilities for Turkish and Russian baths.

The Sheffield Road swimming baths were erected in 1936 with facilities to accommodate some 300 swimmers.

Both baths use the public water supply for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate on a four-hourly turnover.

12 samples of swimming bath water taken for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory and the chlorine content was adequate in each case. Regular checks of the chlorine content are also made by the Baths Superintendent.

Of 5 samples of water taken from the Clifton Park paddling pool one was unsatisfactory. Having regard to the extensive use of the pool during the hot summer the new automatic chlorination plant worked well.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

(a) HOUSE DRAINAGE.

2,056 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The number of houses with sub-standard sanitary accommodation is being steadily reduced and the clearance programme is playing a part in this improvement. 73 houses sharing water closets and 34 houses with privy middens have been demolished or are included in clearance orders.

Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	8
Privy middens converted to pail closets	...	...	...	1
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	1

(b) LICENSED PREMISES, CINEMAS

107 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas. A very satisfactory standard is being achieved by the companies concerned.

(c) PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Following the modernisation programme of the past few years no further alterations were carried out during the year. Some of the conveniences still to be improved will be affected by development proposals and no reconstruction is, therefore, proposed in the immediate future.

FACTORIES

342 factory inspections were made as follows :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	4	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	299	338	27	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
Total ..	339	342	28	—

Factories in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	44	40	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	48	42	—	11	—

The table concerning outwork is not included as there are no out-workers recorded in Rotherham.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Six visits were paid to the six offensive trades now registered. No complaints of nuisance were received in connection with these trades.

CANAL BOATS

Number of canal boats inspected	..	..	..	..	8
Number of persons on board :					
Male adults	..	..	..	..	10
Female adults	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases of infectious disease	..	..	..	..	—
Number of infringements observed	..	..	..	..	—
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	—
Number of notices complied with	..	..	..	..	—
Number of notices outstanding	..	..	..	..	—
Legal proceedings taken	..	..	..	..	—

HOUSING

(a) NUISANCE AND DISREPAIR

1,112 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. 2,387 houses were involved in the total nuisances found as a result of complaints or during inspection of the district.

There were relatively few applications for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957. It would be comforting to think that this indicates a high standard of repair in all rented houses in the County Borough. It seems probable that the Act has made possible enough repairs to satisfy the majority of tenants without necessarily putting the properties into a good state of repair.

Details of action taken under the Rent Act are as follows ; it will be noted that, due to overlapping from year to year, the figures do not balance :

(1) Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	51
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates :					
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	14
(b) In respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	31
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords	...	...	...	...	38
(5) Number of undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	0
(6) Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	16
(7) Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	11
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	5
(9) Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	—
(10) Certificates cancelled by local authority	...	...	...	...	4

(b) DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE

Twelve clearance orders, involving 131 houses, were declared during the year. Objections to the orders were made by owners in respect of 31 houses in the Sheffield Road Clearance Orders and a Public Inquiry was held the result of which is not yet available. Several individual unfit houses were closed or demolished.

Many enquiries are still being received from would-be house purchasers requiring information as to the slum clearance position of individual houses. 196 such enquiries were dealt with.

243 houses were visited in connection with applications for mortgages, to ensure that the period of repayment and probable life of the house were properly related.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION

1. Inspection of dwelling houses :

(1) Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	869
(2) Number of houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	147
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	146
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	722

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :

(1) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including houses with minor defects)	426
--	-----

3. Action under statutory powers :

A. Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957. —

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	252
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	198
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	8

C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	4
--	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Number of individual unfit houses demolished	...	...	...						5
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted and which ceased to be used as dwellings									3
(5) Number of houses included in clearance orders	...	...	...						131
(6) Number of houses included in confirmed clearance orders demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Case No.	Date	Default or offence	Result	Penalty
1	15.1.59	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Withdrawn, work done	—
2	15.1.59	Non-compliance with Abatement Notices in respect of 8 houses	Work done in default by Corporation	—
3	15.1.59	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 39	Conviction	£2 fine
4	15.1.59	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 56	„	„
5	26.2.59	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Withdrawn, work done	—
6	12.3.59	„	„	—
7	9.4.59	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 39	„	—
8	30.4.59	„	„	—
9	30.4.59	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Nuisance Order made	—
10	14.5.59	„	Withdrawn, work done	—
11	14.5.59	„	„	—
12	11.6.59	„	„	—
13	11.6.59	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 39	„	—
14	9.7.59	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Nuisance Order made	—
15	12.11.59	„	withdrawn, work done	—
16	12.11.59	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 45	„	—
17	12.11.59	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	„	—
18	12.11.59	„	„	—
19	12.11.59	Non-compliance with Nuisance Order	„	—
20	17.12.59	Non-compliance with Notice under Sec. 39	„	—

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS

Six inspections were made of houses-let-in-lodgings. One of the penalties of staff shortage is that much useful routine visiting has to be left undone. There is no doubt that there are houses-let-in-lodgings of which we are unaware, and, until official action is taken, such houses tend to operate at a low amenity level. A prosecution in one such instance led to a fine of £5 against the owner and to an improvement in conditions.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Moveable dwellings were licensed as follows :

New licences	..	..	..	..	..	22
Licences renewed	..	..	..	..	..	42
Licences refused	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licences surrendered	..	..	..	..	..	16

There was a small increase in the number of caravans in the County Borough due to additional sites becoming available. The condition of all licensed caravans remains good and every effort is made to ensure that sites and caravans are well maintained.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

219 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on 133 occasions. Similar inspections were made of the effects of 4 families offered tenancies of houses by other Authorities.

The incidence of infestation in all premises treated was as follows :

		Bugs	Cockroaches	Other pests	Total
Corporation Houses	..	40	46	7	93
Private Premises	.. ..	46	48	29	123
		—	—	—	—
		86	94	36	216
		—	—	—	—
Percentage of infestation in all premises	.. ..	40%	43%	17%	

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

157 licences were issued authorising the sale of poisons included in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

(a) SEWER TREATMENT.

The maintenance treatments of the sewers were not carried out due to pressure of work and staff shortage. In the older part of the town there are many manholes which cannot be lifted and long stretches of sewers without manholes which extends the distance between baiting points. Treatments carried out under these conditions are inefficient and it is doubtful if they serve any useful purpose.

(b) INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF PREMISES

The free service given to occupiers of dwelling and business premises continued to function satisfactorily. It seems obvious that a free service of this nature ensures the maximum co-operation from occupiers in reporting rodent infestation, with a consequent saving in time spent in searching for infestations.

The following details have been extracted from the annual report required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food :

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business etc.	Total
Complaints received	22	372	—	130	524
Other inspections made	133	530	23	845	1531
Properties found to be infested by rats ..	32	345	11	140	528
Properties found to be infested by mice ..	12	100	—	55	167
Notices served for structural work ..	—	9	—	—	9

SHOPS

289 visits were made for the purposes of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950. This section deals with the provision of adequate facilities in shops employing assistants, including heating, lighting, ventilation, facilities for washing and the taking of meals, and sanitary accommodation. A good standard has been reached and is being maintained in all shops to which this section applies.

MILK

(a) SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

All milk sold in Rotherham is now either "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested." Processing is done in plants situated in other districts and the bulk of the milk consumed is produced in other areas. Few complaints of lack of cleanliness or keeping quality were received and these were, where possible, with the co-operation of inspectors of other areas, referred directly to the dairies concerned.

The following licences were issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations :

Dealer's Tuberculin Tested	25
Dealer's Pasteurised	25
Dealer's Sterilised	226
Supplementary Tuberculin Tested	23
Supplementary Pasteurised	23
Supplementary Sterilised	20

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

87 samples of milk were taken for examination as to cleanliness and efficacy of heat treatment, with the following results :

					Samples		
					Tested	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	3	3	—				
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	29	29	—				
Pasteurised	30	30	—				
Sterilised	25	25	—				

(c) BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

32 samples of milk were taken to be examined by the Pathologist for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All the samples proved satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

52 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :

Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
40	11	—	1

ICED LOLLIES

8 samples of iced lollies submitted for bacteriological examination proved to be satisfactory

SHELLFISH

All consignments of mussels inspected during the year had been submitted to an approved cleansing process.

FOOD PREMISES

The following list of premises and record of visits gives a picture of the types of food trades in the district and the time given to inspection :

UNREGISTERED PREMISES

Type	Number						Inspections
Bakehouses	71
Cafes	41
Clubs and licensed premises	88
Confectioners	72
Factory canteens	60
Fish friers	54
Fishmongers	31
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	81
Grocers	414
Mineral water factories	2
School kitchens	6
Soft drinks bar	7
Sweet factories	—
Tripe purveyor	9

REGISTERED PREMISES

	Number						Inspections
Butchers	126
Food preparing premises	73
Hawkers	6
Ice cream factories	5
Ice cream shops or stores	232
Pickle factories	1
Tripe boilers	4
Dairies and milk distributors	178

Improvements made in food premises during the year :

First aid materials provided	1
Additional sinks provided	5
Additional wash basins provided	25
Display covers provided for food	2
Hand washing notices displayed	1
Hot water supplies provided	19
Premises cleansed or repaired	44
Premises improved	8
Sales limited to pre-packed foods	5
Accommodation for clothing provided	2
Suitable waste storage provided	5

As will be evident, the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, absorbed much of the time available for routine inspections. Satisfactory progress is being made in the implementation of the Regulations. The wide variety of food premises to which the Regulations apply, the congestion in many small food shops and drainage difficulties, often make the siting of a washbasin or sink a major problem. Every endeavour has been made to give the food trader the maximum technical assistance in solving his problems and securing the best possible result. It will be obvious, however, that in old congested premises, the best possible result may fall far short of the ideal. Food traders, in spite of disagreement, in some cases, on individual regulations, have accepted the Regulations in good spirit and continue to give splendid co-operation to the Department.

The sale of "hot dogs" from tricycles in the town centre in the late evening caused some concern due to the unsatisfactory conditions under which they were being sold. Inspections of the vehicles at varying times revealed offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations on which prosecutions were undertaken. 27 fines totalling £66 plus £17 17s. 0d. costs were imposed shortly after which the "hot dog" tricycles ceased to operate in this district.

Rotherham food traders are required to observe the Regulations and have been glad to co-operate in raising standards of food handling in the town. It would not be desirable to allow the activities of itinerant food vendors operating from outside the district to reverse this satisfactory state of affairs.

FOOD POISONING

No major outbreak of food poisoning arose during the year, only 15 cases of food poisoning were reported.

MEAT

The following details of animals slaughtered at the public abattoir were supplied by the Markets Superintendent :

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
7,399	28	17,153	11,616	36,196

The estimated weight of fresh killed meat and offals condemned at the public abattoir during the year was :

All causes	..	..	..	..	..	44 tons	14 cwts.
Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	..	11 tons	17 cwts.

The percentages of animals found to be diseased are given in the following table :

				Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	}							
Number inspected		3,899	3,500	28	17,153	11,616
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		—	5	3	50	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	947	723	2	374	613
Percentage affected	..	..	..	24.29%	20.8%	17.86%	2.47%	5.41%
Tuberculosis only :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		3	4	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	253	711	—	—	66
Percentage affected	..	..	..	6.56%	20.43%	—	—	0.59%
Cysticercosis :								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	20	6	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	19	6	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	..			1	—	—	—	—

All animals slaughtered at the private slaughterhouse were examined as follows :

				Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	}		..					
Number inspected		1,005	—	—	4,582	1,125
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	417	—	—	134	25
Percentage affected	..	..	..	41.49%	—	—	2.92%	2.22%
Tuberculosis only :								
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..		—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	99	—	—	—	22
Percentage affected	..	..	..	9.85%	—	—	—	1.95%
Cysticercosis :								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	..			—	—	—	—	—

The estimated weight of meat condemned was :

All causes	..	..	..	..	..	3 tons 2 cwts.
Tuberculosis only	..	..	..	..	..	1 ton 5 cwts.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

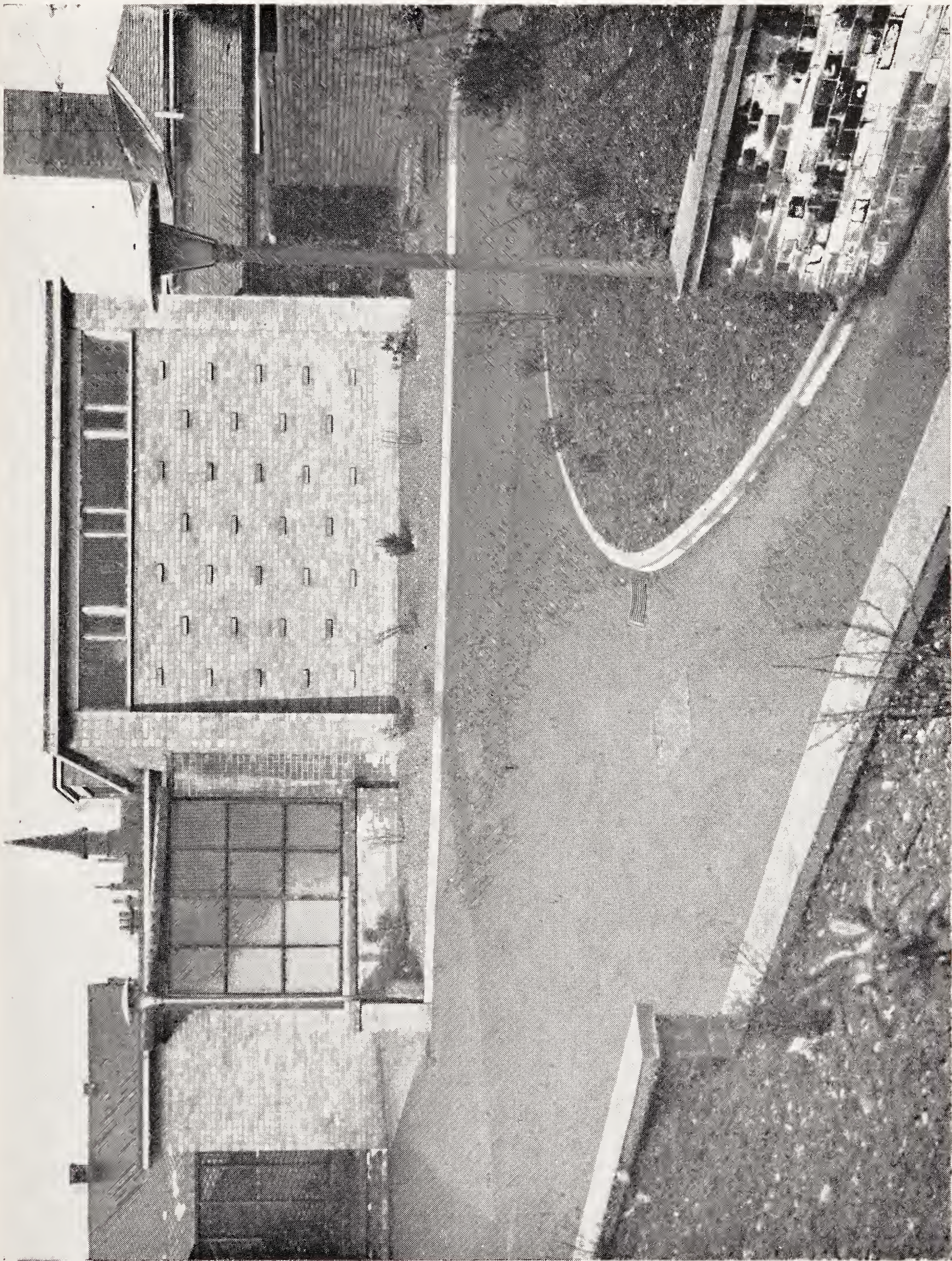
296 visits were made in connection with the marking of food. The Marking Orders refer to the correct labelling of such food as apples, tomatoes, currants, ham, meat, dead poultry, margarine, malt products, frozen and chilled salmon and sea trout and honey. In 45 instances the attention of vendors was drawn to incorrect marking.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

245 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Details of all samples taken are given in the following table :

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
2	Almond flavour	—	2	—	—
1	Apples (wrapped)	—	1	—	—
1	Aspirin tablets	—	1	—	—
2	Bacon	—	2	—	—
1	Beef steak fillets	—	1	—	—
1	Bitter lemon drink	—	1	—	—
1	Blackcurrant jam	—	1	—	—
1	Blancmange powder	—	1	—	—
3	Butter	—	3	—	—
1	Butter assortment sweets	—	1	—	—
1	Butter cheese spread	—	1	—	—
1	Castor oil	—	1	—	—
1	Chewing gums	—	1	—	—
1	Christmas pudding	—	1	—	—
2	Coffee	—	2	—	—
1	Condensed milk	—	1	—	—
1	Constipation herbs	—	1	—	—
1	Cooling powders	—	1	—	—
1	Cornflour	—	1	—	—
1	Cream (double)	—	1	—	—
2	Cream (sterilised)	—	2	—	—
1	Cream of tartar	—	1	—	—
2	Cream of tomato soup	—	2	—	—
1	Creamed rice pudding	—	1	—	—
1	Currants	—	1	—	—
1	Curry powder	—	1	—	—
2	Custard powder	—	2	—	—
1	Cut mixed peel	—	1	—	—
1	Desiccated coconut	—	1	—	—
1	Dried fruit salad	—	1	—	—
1	Dripping	—	1	—	—
1	Edible gelatine	—	1	—	—
1	Fish cakes	—	1	—	—
1	Friars balsam	—	1	—	—
1	Fruit bon-bons	—	1	—	—
1	Garden mint in vinegar	—	1	—	—
1	Glaze cherries	—	1	—	—

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Glycerine	-	1	-	-
1	Golden raising powder ..	-	1	-	-
1	Ground almonds	-	1	-	-
1	Ground cinnamon	-	1	-	-
1	Ground ginger	-	1	-	-
1	Ground white pepper	-	1	-	-
1	Honey	-	1	-	-
47	Ice Cream	-	47	-	-
1	Ice cream centre lolly	-	1	-	-
7	Iced lollies	-	7	-	-
1	Instant coffee	-	1	-	-
2	Lard	-	2	-	-
2	Lemon curd	-	2	-	-
1	Lemon flavour	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon juice	-	1	-	-
1	Lemon pie filling	-	1	-	-
1	Liquid paraffin	-	1	-	-
1	Malt vinegar	-	1	-	-
3	Margarine	-	3	-	-
1	Marmalade	-	1	-	-
1	Marzipan	-	1	-	-
1	Mayonnaise	-	1	-	-
1	Meat paste	-	1	-	-
77	Milk	74	-	3	-
1	Milk chocolate rolls	-	1	-	-
2	Mincemeat	-	2	-	-
1	Mustard	-	1	-	-
1	Non-alcoholic raisin flavour beverage	-	1	-	-
1	Non-alcoholic ginger beverage	-	1	-	-
1	Non-brewed condiment	-	1	-	-
1	Oil of Eucalyptus	-	1	-	-
1	Olive oil	-	1	-	-
1	Oranges (wrapped)	-	1	-	-
1	Orange crush	-	1	-	-
1	Orange marmalade	-	1	-	-
1	Orange squash	-	1	-	-
1	Parrish's food	-	1	-	-
1	Peanut brittle	-	1	-	-
1	Pearl barley	-	1	-	-
1	Pickled red cabbage	-	1	-	-
1	Plain flour	-	1	-	-
1	Potted beef	-	1	-	-
1	Potted meat paste	-	1	-	-
1	Powdered nutmeg	-	1	-	-
1	Prunes	-	1	-	-
1	Rice	-	1	-	-
1	Saccharin tablets	-	1	-	-
1	Salmon and shrimp fish paste	-	1	-	-



Main approach to Public Mortuary

No.	Nature of sample	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Salvolatile	—	1	—	—
1	Sauce	—	1	—	—
2	Self raising flour	—	2	—	—
2	Shredded beef suet	—	2	—	—
1	Spanish juice	—	1	—	—
1	Sponge mixture	—	1	—	—
1	Sultanas	—	1	—	—
1	Syrup of figs	—	1	—	—
2	Table jellies	—	2	—	—
1	Tapioca	—	1	—	—
1	Tea	—	1	—	—
1	Tomato juice	—	1	—	—
1	Tomato piquant	—	1	—	—
1	White flour	—	1	—	—
1	Yeast	—	1	—	—
1	Zinc and castor oil cream ..	—	1	—	—
<hr/> 245 <hr/>		<hr/> 74 <hr/>	<hr/> 168 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

6 samples of fertilisers and 9 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. 2 of the 15 samples taken varied from the statutory statements. The attention of the suppliers was drawn in each case to the need for accuracy in the statement of ingredients.

OTHER FOOD

In the following table details are given of food surrendered :

Number					lbs.	Number					lbs.
Apples	—	80	Ground almonds	—	182						
Bacon	—	823	Ham	—	62						
Butter	—	15	Jars	48	—						
Cake	—	98	Lard	—	35						
Confectionery	—	383	Malt loaf	1	—						
Cheese	—	480	Margarine	—	9						
Cooked Meats	—	104	Meat pies	46	—						
Crabs	—	140	Packet goods	69	—						
Dried Fruits	—	183	Plums	—	400						
Fish	—	252	Potatoes	—	1120						
Fishcakes	15	—	Swiss roll	1	—						
Poultry	—	1568	Tinned goods	2699	—						
Rice	—	63	Yeast	—	1						
Sausage	—	417									

CLEAN AIR

1,347 visits were made during the year in connection with atmospheric pollution, including factory smoke observations and inspections relating to smoke control areas. This number is expected to double during 1960 as more smoke control areas come into force.

On the industrial side a careful watch has been kept on all new development and, as a result, several chimneys have been increased in height or sited in more suitable positions. The authority to reject plans where chimneys are unsuitable is a great asset. For the purposes of clean air chimneys cannot be too high, and, although this may clash with the ideas of the architect who wishes to hide the chimney in order not to spoil the elevation, it is essential that an adequate chimney height be obtained. The re-designing of an elevation to harmonise line and suitable chimney height is not too high a price to pay for improved ventilation of the town with its accompanying benefits to health.

The provisions of the Clean Air Act requiring the notification of installation of all new furnaces also allows close contact with industrial and commercial development in the area. Competition between the industrial fuels available is now ensuring that the purchaser is regularly supplied with the type of fuel suitable for the furnace, in contrast with the difficulties experienced during times of fuel shortage.

A prosecution of a firm for several offences under section 1 of the Clean Air Act relating to dark smoke resulted in convictions on each charge. The fine of £1 imposed in relation to each offence is presumed to be of a nominal nature in view of the heavy legal costs incurred.

Two smoke control orders, Kimberworth Park No. 1 and Herringthorpe No. 1, came into force on the 1st July and 1st August, respectively. Both cover substantial areas of land in which development is taking place and although they contained few houses when first considered as smoke control areas, now include nearly 1,000 houses. These were the first smoke control areas to come into operation in South Yorkshire.

As might be expected in any new venture, difficulties were experienced. Not everyone can adapt themselves quickly to the use of a new fuel which requires a different technique both in lighting and burning. Every complaint is being investigated and the local Gas Board officials have been particularly helpful in giving demonstrations to housewives in their own fire-place of the correct method of igniting coke. It is common in a pair of houses with similar chimneys and fireplaces to find on one side a housewife who is quite happy with the new fuel and on the other side a housewife who cannot come to terms with it. Fortunately these teething troubles are dealt with fairly easily.

Another difficulty, which is harder to understand, is the inability or the lack of desire, of some merchants to supply suitable coke to householders in smoke control areas.

The locally produced gas coke is a good, economical fuel which can readily be burned in the average approved appliance. Hard coke, on the other hand, although well suited to closed appliances is, in most instances unsuitable for the open fire. In many cases householders who have complained of difficulty in burning coke have been supplied with hard coke by their dealer.

Many people, not in smoke control areas, have voluntarily turned to smokeless fuels.

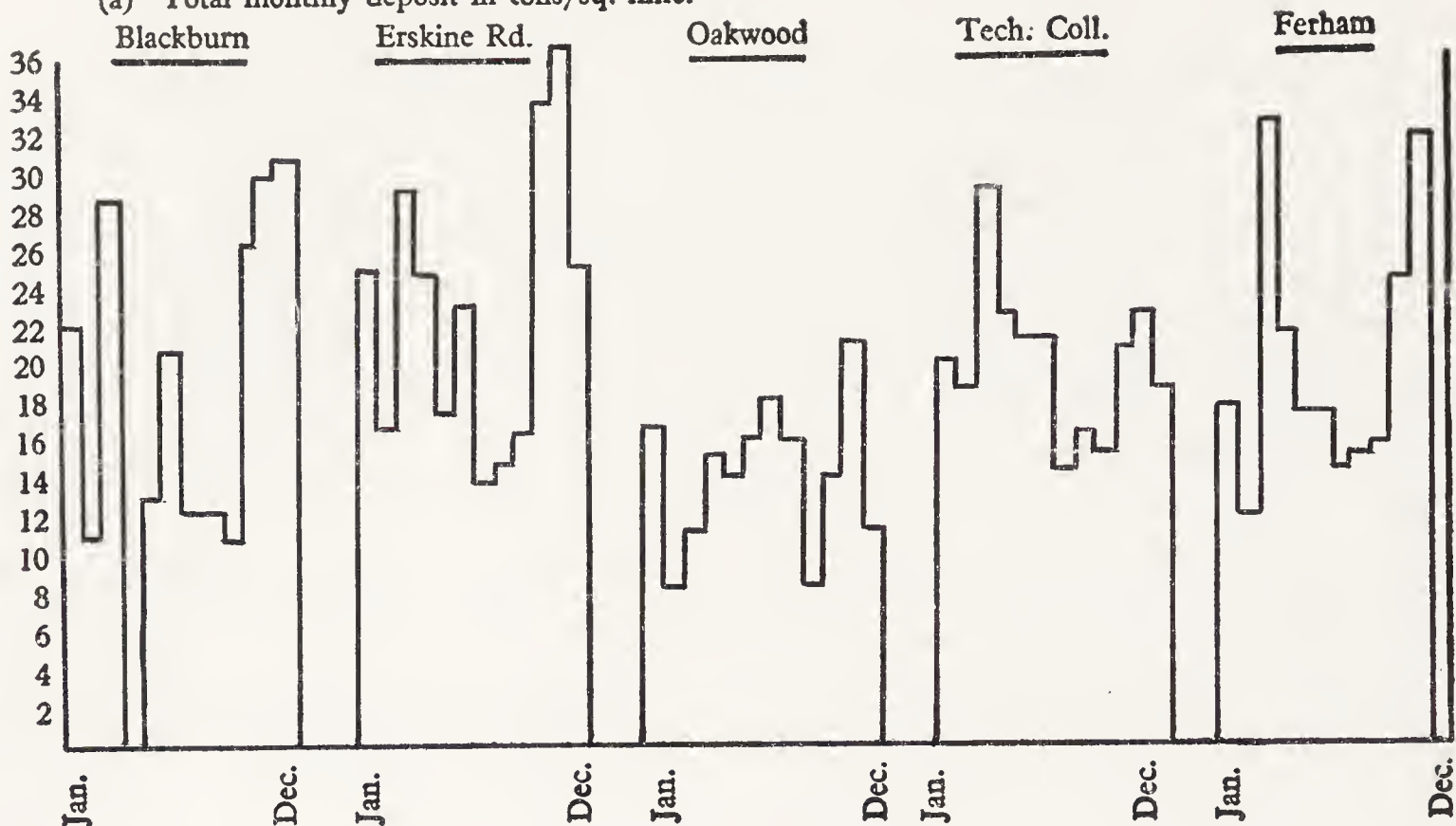
There can be little doubt that, as more people realise the benefits of smokeless fuels, smoke control areas will be rapidly extended throughout the country. Unless solid fuel dealers help to popularise the solid smokeless fuels, more and more people will turn to the other smokeless fuels to the detriment of their own trade.

A Public Inquiry to consider objections to the Moorgate No. 1 Smoke Control Order was held in February. The Order was confirmed and will come into force in September, 1960. In all, 10 smoke control areas were in various stages of development at the end of the year.

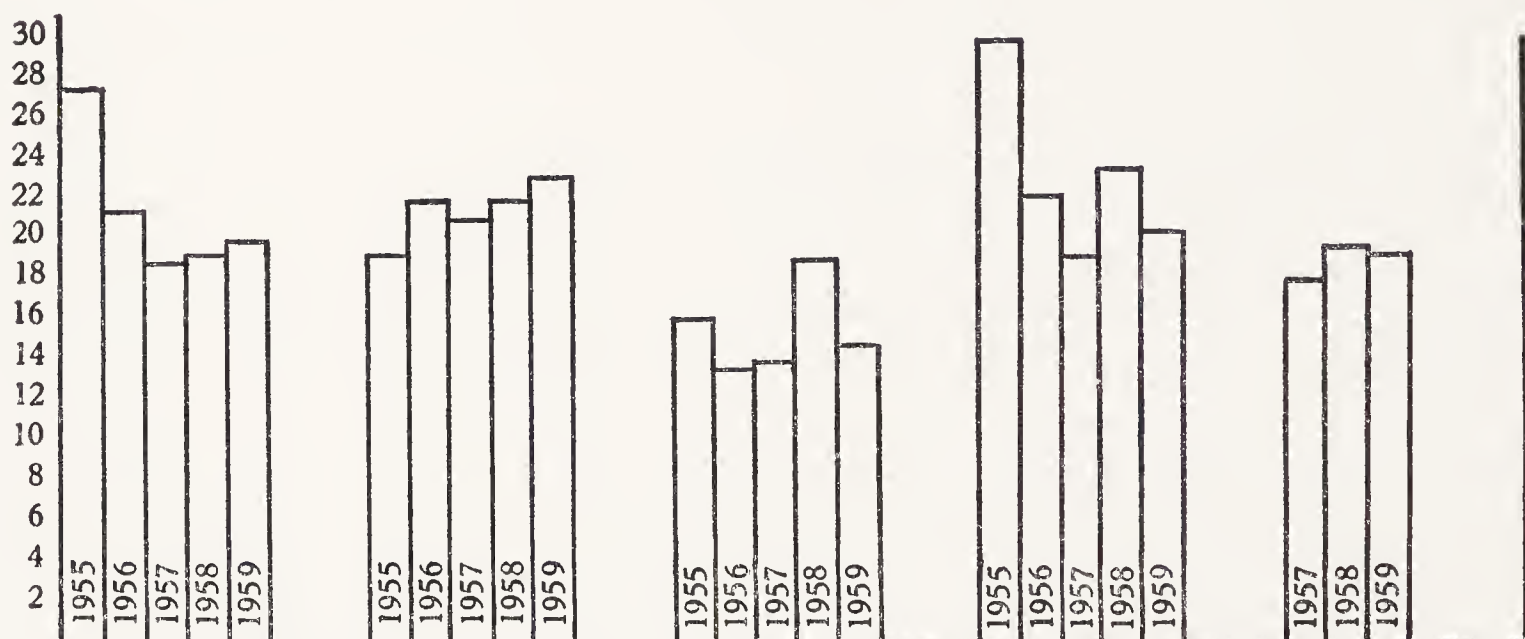
Details of the air pollution recorded by the deposit and sulphur gauges are given on page 36.

1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

(a) Total monthly deposit in tons/sq. mile.

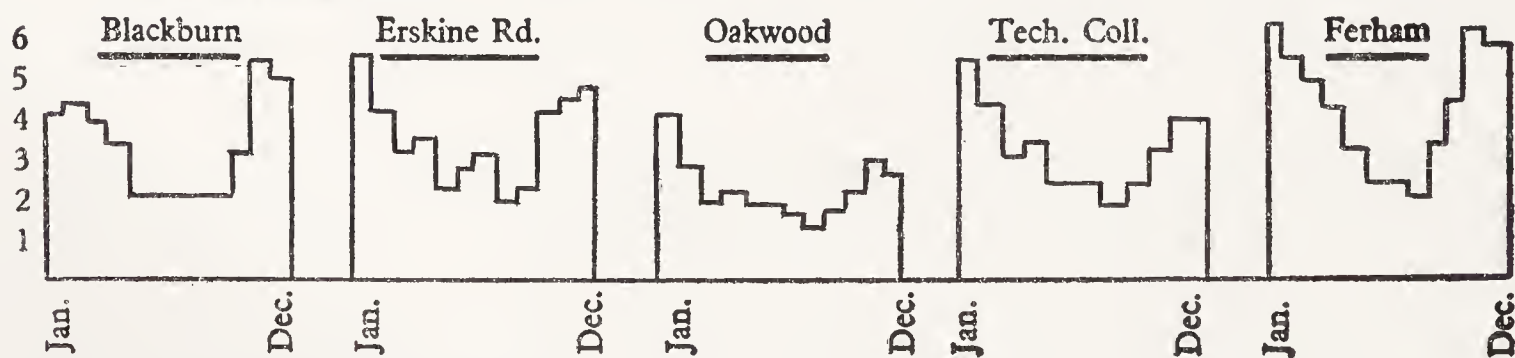


(b) Average yearly deposit.



2. SULPHUR DETERMINATION (LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLE).

(a) Monthly deposit.



(b) Average yearly sulphur deposit.



The sulphur determination is expressed in milligrams of SO_3 /day per 100 sq. centimetres of lead peroxide candle.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

1. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

(a) Water—insoluble deposit in tons per square mile per month.

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
January	12.42	12.42	18.93	16.61	9.05	10.86	12.14	12.63	11.86	10.71
February	11.84	6.33	13.21	10.17	7.07	4.52	12.28	12.85	10.37	6.99
March	4.34	18.44	9.57	19.87	7.74	7.17	13.55	21.90	12.94	23.42
April	8.42	—	18.13	15.77	9.76	9.86	20.44	13.84	10.31	12.94
May	13.17	7.56	13.51	12.63	10.22	9.39	18.10	16.11	13.24	12.50
June	10.47	11.70	15.33	15.77	17.30	11.60	21.18	15.72	14.26	12.10
July	8.66	8.31	—	10.43	23.60	13.75	14.20	10.17	11.29	10.40
August	—	8.38	6.94	10.44	19.11	11.93	7.77	11.85	9.69	10.54
September	11.74	7.60	12.50	12.30	8.24	6.06	13.66	10.93	13.82	11.76
October	5.85	14.61	13.41	23.75	6.30	8.68	8.66	12.90	7.43	16.08
November	14.23	15.91	22.13	25.36	12.17	10.49	20.01	13.20	15.34	15.20
December	12.08	15.06	—	13.98	15.16	5.00	20.30	9.30	14.29	—
Total	113.22	126.32	143.66	187.08	145.72	109.31	182.29	161.40	144.84	142.64
Monthly Average	10.20	11.48	14.36	15.59	12.14	9.10	15.19	13.45	12.07	11.88

(b) Water—soluble deposit in tons per square mile per month.

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
January	14.41	9.65	10.51	8.22	7.11	5.50	10.33	7.67	9.87	6.72
February	11.16	4.45	7.82	6.06	5.80	3.15	7.88	5.46	7.74	4.87
March	7.53	10.71	9.00	9.16	5.10	4.12	6.46	7.28	6.83	8.96
April	4.86	—	4.72	9.33	3.15	5.43	5.78	8.52	4.70	7.70
May	8.49	5.34	7.01	4.68	3.45	4.76	6.57	4.93	6.62	4.76
June	9.65	8.90	9.74	7.45	8.62	4.12	9.65	5.08	8.48	5.24
July	9.24	3.78	—	3.37	10.83	4.06	9.44	3.84	10.07	3.83
August	—	3.80	6.10	4.14	6.74	3.96	7.03	3.97	6.89	3.92
September	7.80	3.35	7.01	3.91	5.67	2.28	7.10	4.22	7.13	3.78
October	5.51	11.60	6.30	10.07	4.33	5.10	6.14	8.39	5.91	9.16
November	7.46	14.03	9.16	12.03	5.03	10.36	7.42	9.01	7.03	16.76
December	12.49	15.36	—	10.68	11.74	6.44	11.14	8.98	9.22	—
Total	98.60	90.97	77.37	89.10	77.57	59.28	94.94	77.35	90.49	75.70
Monthly Average	8.96	8.27	7.73	7.40	6.46	4.94	7.91	6.44	7.54	6.30

(c) Total deposit in tons per square mile per month.

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
January	26.83	22.07	29.45	24.83	16.16	16.36	22.47	20.30	21.73	17.44
February	23.00	10.78	21.02	16.24	12.88	7.78	20.16	18.31	18.11	11.86
March	11.87	29.16	18.56	29.04	12.84	11.30	20.02	29.17	19.77	32.39
April	13.28	—	22.84	25.10	12.91	15.29	26.23	22.36	15.00	20.65
May	21.66	12.90	20.52	17.32	13.68	14.15	24.67	21.05	19.87	17.27
June	20.12	20.60	25.07	23.21	25.92	15.73	30.84	20.80	22.74	17.33
July	17.90	12.10	—	13.80	34.44	17.80	23.64	14.02	21.36	14.24
August	—	12.18	13.04	14.59	25.85	15.89	14.80	15.83	16.59	14.46
September	19.54	10.95	19.51	16.20	13.91	8.35	20.76	15.15	20.95	15.54
October	11.36	26.21	19.71	33.82	10.63	13.78	14.80	21.28	13.35	25.24
November	21.70	29.94	31.30	37.40	17.20	20.86	27.43	22.22	22.37	31.97
December	24.57	30.42	—	24.66	26.89	11.43	31.44	18.28	23.52	—
Total	211.83	217.31	221.02	276.21	223.31	168.72	277.26	238.77	235.36	218.39
Monthly Average	19.25	19.75	22.10	23.01	18.61	14.06	23.10	19.89	19.61	19.15

2. SULPHUR DETERMINATION (LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLE)

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		Ferham Clinic	
Month	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
January	4.36	4.05	4.55	5.82	3.05	3.92	4.37	5.60	5.94	6.77
February	2.73	4.12	4.28	4.06	2.43	2.75	3.78	4.34	4.84	5.32
March	2.39	3.83	2.85	2.97	2.10	1.69	3.18	2.85	3.87	4.69
April	1.69	3.33	3.08	3.39	1.83	2.01	3.06	3.33	3.03	4.18
May	2.95	1.96	3.13	2.15	1.32	1.62	2.56	2.29	3.30	3.06
June	2.17	2.08	2.27	2.66	1.45	1.57	2.42	2.23	2.98	2.33
July	2.12	1.94	1.64	2.73	1.29	1.30	2.00	2.36	2.17	2.42
August	2.45	2.05	2.11	2.09	1.22	1.13	2.16	1.79	2.74	2.11
September	2.95	1.95	2.57	2.23	1.22	1.42	2.24	2.24	3.42	3.30
October	3.42	3.26	4.14	4.00	1.93	2.02	3.43	3.26	4.13	4.32
November	3.95	5.53	4.73	4.35	3.30	2.81	5.09	4.19	5.90	6.26
December	3.75	4.92	4.67	4.55	3.08	2.59	4.88	4.16	5.96	5.64
Total	34.93	39.02	40.02	41.00	24.22	24.83	39.17	38.64	48.28	50.40
Monthly Average	2.91	3.25	3.33	3.41	2.02	2.06	3.26	3.22	4.02	4.20

Milligrammes of SO₃/day collected by 100 square centimetres.

CLERICAL WORK

To complete the picture of work done by the section during the year details of office interviews and outgoing correspondence are of interest, 1,112 complaints from residents were dealt with. 880 informal notices and 232 statutory notices were served, and 524 licences were issued. Including reminder notices and other letters, 3,279 postal packages were sent out during the year.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1959.

Disease of animals	7	Water samples	62
Merchandise Marks Act	45	Number of nuisances found	2,253
Water supply	75	Number of houses inspected under	
Drainage	1,884	Public Health Acts	722
Stables and piggeries	5	Re-visits to above houses	2,882
Offensive trades	6	Number of houses inspected under	
Fried fish shops	54	Housing Acts	161
Houses-let-in-lodgings	6	Re-visits to above houses	3
Tents, vans and sheds	113	Overcrowding visits	9
Canal boats	6	Overcrowding re-visits	5
Factories	338	Verminous premises	207
Workshops	4	Re-visits to verminous premises	3
Workplaces	5	Miscellaneous housing visits	512
Drain tests	172	Visits re disinfection	116
Bakehouses	46	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	149
Poisons	74	Infectious disease enquiries	134
Public conveniences	18	Visits to slaughterhouses	424
Licensed premises (sanitation)	107	Visits to shops and stalls	1
Interviews	877	Visits to other premises	1
Pet Animals	13	Butchers	126
Rats and mice	242	Canteens	60
Atmospheric pollution	1,347	Dairies and milk distributors	178
Schools (sanitation)	1	Fishmongers and poulterers	31
Shops	289	Food preparing premises	73
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	2,663	Grocers	414
Hairdressers	52	Greengrocers and fruiterers	81
Matters to other departments	202	Ice cream premises	232
Restaurants	50	Market stalls	296
Street vendors and hawkers carts	49	Number of nuisances abated	2,510
Wholesalers	2	Number of verbal notices served	436
Schools (hygiene)	1	Number of verbal notices complied	
Sweetshops	72	with	417
Licensed premises (hygiene)	88	Number of informal notices served	880
Bakeries	25	Number of informal notices complied	
Milk—bacteriological	87	with	925
Milk—tubercle bacilli	32	Number of statutory notices served	232
Ice cream	60	Number of statutory notices complied	
Food and drugs samples	246	with	295
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	13	Number of informal smoke notices	
Miscellaneous food visits	309	served	20

AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS

No application was made under Section 1 (3) of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for a removal order during the year.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The arrangements whereby the mortuary at Moorgate General Hospital was used as a public mortuary were ended on August 16th, 1959. Up to that date 73 bodies were received there and detained for 252 days and the post-mortem room was used on 70 occasions.

The new public mortuary was brought into use on 17th August, 1959. From rather primitive beginnings public mortuary facilities have, in the last few years, been greatly improved. Out-dated and often unhygienic mortuary premises already in use are rapidly augmented and replaced by new buildings with efficient modern equipment.

Such a building, and the latest addition to the Ferham group, is the Public Mortuary completed in August, 1959, and occupying a quiet corner on the west side of the Ferham site. Designed and built on modern lines the building is set back from the main road to afford a measure of privacy ; a point which will be further enhanced as the planting scheme proceeds.

Access to the building is planned for the three separate functions by locating the entrances on three sides as follows :

1. Access for Visiting Public, etc., located and approached on the north side of the building.
2. Access for Pathologist, Visiting Doctors, etc., from the car parking space, on the east side of the building.
3. Access for ambulances, hearses, cars, etc., from Ferham Road via the approach drive on the south side of the building.

The internal planning of the building follows this three-way approach ; the visitors accommodation being arranged adjacent to Attendants room and isolated, for obvious reasons, from the less pleasant 'working' side of the building. Visitors are afforded cheerful and comfortable waiting accommodation, looking onto a small paved garden, and arranged en-suite with the Viewing Room. Here, a plate glass viewing window, looks into the Chapel where the deceased person is presented for identification.

Entering the building on the east side the Pathologist has a small well-furnished room for personal use, and a toilet. Directly accessible is the Post-Mortem Room fitted with high-efficiency heating, lighting and ventilating equipment, and providing first-class facilities for the post-mortem work of the Authority. Adjoining the Post-Mortem Room, the Mortuary itself has a built-in refrigerating chamber to hold up to 12 cadavers ; and a separate screened entrance with double doors for the use of Police and Undertakers.

The building generally is easy to run and should make a valuable contribution to the mortuary facilities of the area.

The following statistics are given for the new mortuary :

Officially opened for reception of bodies—17th August, 1959.

Number of bodies received up to 31st December, 1959 (including 24 from outside the County Borough)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Number of post-mortems to 31st December, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary to 31st December, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS

The prevalence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the county borough is shown in the following table:—

Disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Acute encephalitis—Infective	1	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic	8	—	9	1	—
Non-paralytic	3	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	72	174	547	139	27
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	7	6	1	7	6
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2072	21	1173	233	1292
Meningococcal infection	3	3	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	29	32	32	27	38
Puerperal pyrexia	10	47	59	58	67
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	90	80	100	88	161
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	3	1	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	45	93	129	10	22
Tuberculosis—respiratory	56	59	39	43	36
other forms	6	6	4	3	2
Food poisoning	12	48	9	18	15
Totals	2414	571	2105	629	1668

In the following table details are given of the age and ward distribution of the notifications received, together with the numbers of cases removed to hospital and the deaths occurring :

Notifiable disease	No. of cases notified												Total cases notified in each ward of the borough										Total cases removed to hospital	Total deaths				
	At ages—years												Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbro'	North	St. Ann's	South	Thornhill			Thorpe Hesley	West		
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years															65 years and over	
Acute encephalitis—infective ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post infectious ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis—paralytic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-paralytic ..	1	5	3	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria ..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	1292	45	135	171	195	172	546	17	6	5	..	..	106	139	25	150	164	88	..	156	165	77	107	115	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infection ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	38	4	1	2	..	3	..	1	4	3	9	11	..	..	2	4	6	3	..	1	10	3	2	4	..	9	..	52
Puerperal pyrexia ..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	41	..	63	..	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	161	1	5	10	18	21	82	22	2	..	..	..	20	21	..	23	13	7	..	18	9	14	14	22	..	11	..	..
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever ..	22	1	4	3	1	4	7	1	3	..	1	4	1	3	..	3	4	..	..	4	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough ..	23	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	7	5	2	..	5	..	2	1	3	..	7	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis : respiratory, males ..	13	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
females ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
other forms, males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
females ..	15	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	3	..	..
Food poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1668	59	150	193	220	199	641	45	18	80	25	24	14	177	28	185	198	115	..	195	195	106	130	198	102	57	..	..

The following table gives details of the notifications received monthly throughout the year : —

Notifiable disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acute encephalitis—infective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis—paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	3	4	1	-	2	3	8	-	-	4	-	2	27
Encephalitis lethargica ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	6
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	150	138	285	278	238	115	56	22	5	2	3	-	1292
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	8	8	3	1	-	3	-	1	1	3	5	38
Puerperal pyrexia	6	4	7	7	4	7	10	2	5	7	6	2	67
Relapsing fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	22	13	9	4	12	15	14	10	6	13	30	13	161
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	4	6	3	22
Tuberculosis: respiratory, males	9	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	23
females ..	6	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	13
other forms, males	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
females ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	4	-	1	15
Totals	202	173	314	296	262	145	97	37	27	37	50	28	1668

During the year 102 cases of infectious disease were notified from or removed to hospitals in the district, and the following table gives the distribution :

Disease	Infectious Diseases Hospitals			Other Hospitals			Total
	Lodge Moor Sheffield	Doncaster Isolation Hospital	Kendray Hospital, Barnsley	Moorgate General Hospital	Rotherham Hospital	Other Hospitals	
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	8	—	—	1	1	3	13
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles and Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	—	—	3	3	1	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	63	—	—	63
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Totals ..	27	—	—	67	4	4	102

In addition to these cases, 80 patients were admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield, for observation and were ultimately diagnosed as follows :

Admitted for observation for	Final Diagnosis																																				
	Adenitis Suppurative	Bronchitis	Bronch. & Emphysema	Bronchospasm	Broncho Pneumonia	Cardiac Disease	Cerebral Thrombosis	Cellulitis Leg	Cardiac Failure	Congestive Heart Fail.	Cor-Pulmonale	Colitis	Chronic Bronchitis	Cancer of Lung	Dysentery	Enteritis	Epileptic	Feeding Error	Food Poisoning	Gastro Enteritis	Glandular Fever	Haemorrhagic Purpura	Herpes Ophthalmic	Measles	Meningococcal Infect.	Measles + Dysentery	Respiratory Infection	Teething	Tonsillitis	Ulcerative Colitis	Upper Resp. Infection	Urinary Infection	Virus Meningitis	Nil	Total		
Abscess on Jaw	1																																			1	
Bronchitis		2		1						2			1																							6	
Bronchopneumonia		1			1																															2	
Chest Infection		1																									1					2				4	
Diphtheria																					1															5	
Dysentery																2			1		1					1									6		
Erysipelas-Herpes																							1													1	
Enteritis																2																				2	
Food Poisoning																										1										1	
Gastro Enteritis												1	1		1	8			1	1								1						2	16		
Glandular Fever																						1								1						1	
Measles																																					1
Measles + Dysentery																1										1											2
Measles + Pneumonia																																					4
Meningitis																										1											4
Pneumonia		2	1		4	1	1						1	1			2		1											1						12	
Pneumonia, Cor-Pulmonale											1																										1
Plueral Effusion															1																						1
Poliomyelitis																														1					1		2
Scarlet Fever								1																										1			1
Scarlet Fever + Diphtheria																																					1
Tonsillitis																														1							1
Typhoid Fever																			1																		1
Virus Meningitis																																			2		2
Vomiting																		1																			1
Vomiting and Diarrhoea									1																												1
Total ..	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	12	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	3	5	80	

In amplification of the foregoing tables the following observations are made on the number of notifiable diseases.

No cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified, and 2 patients were admitted to hospital for observation for this disease, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

One case of diphtheria was notified during the year. The last notified case occurred in 1952.

Of the 27 cases of dysentery notified, 15 were treated in hospital.

Six cases of erysipelas were reported, and no case was treated in hospital.

1,292 cases of measles were reported during the year, 5 were treated in hospital. No deaths occurred from this disease.

One notification of meningococcal infection was received.

22 cases of whooping cough were notified.

67 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, all of which with four exceptions were reported from hospital.

Of the 161 notifications of scarlet fever received, 11 cases were treated in hospital and 150 remained at home. No deaths occurred.

15 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year, 7 were treated in hospital and 8 remained at home. One death occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS.—The following table gives details of the number of primary notifications received during the year :

Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
23	13	2	—	38

In addition, the following cases were brought to notice other than by formal notification :

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death returns from local registrars ..	2	1
Transferable deaths from Registrar General ..	—	—
Posthumous notifications	—	—

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the following table :

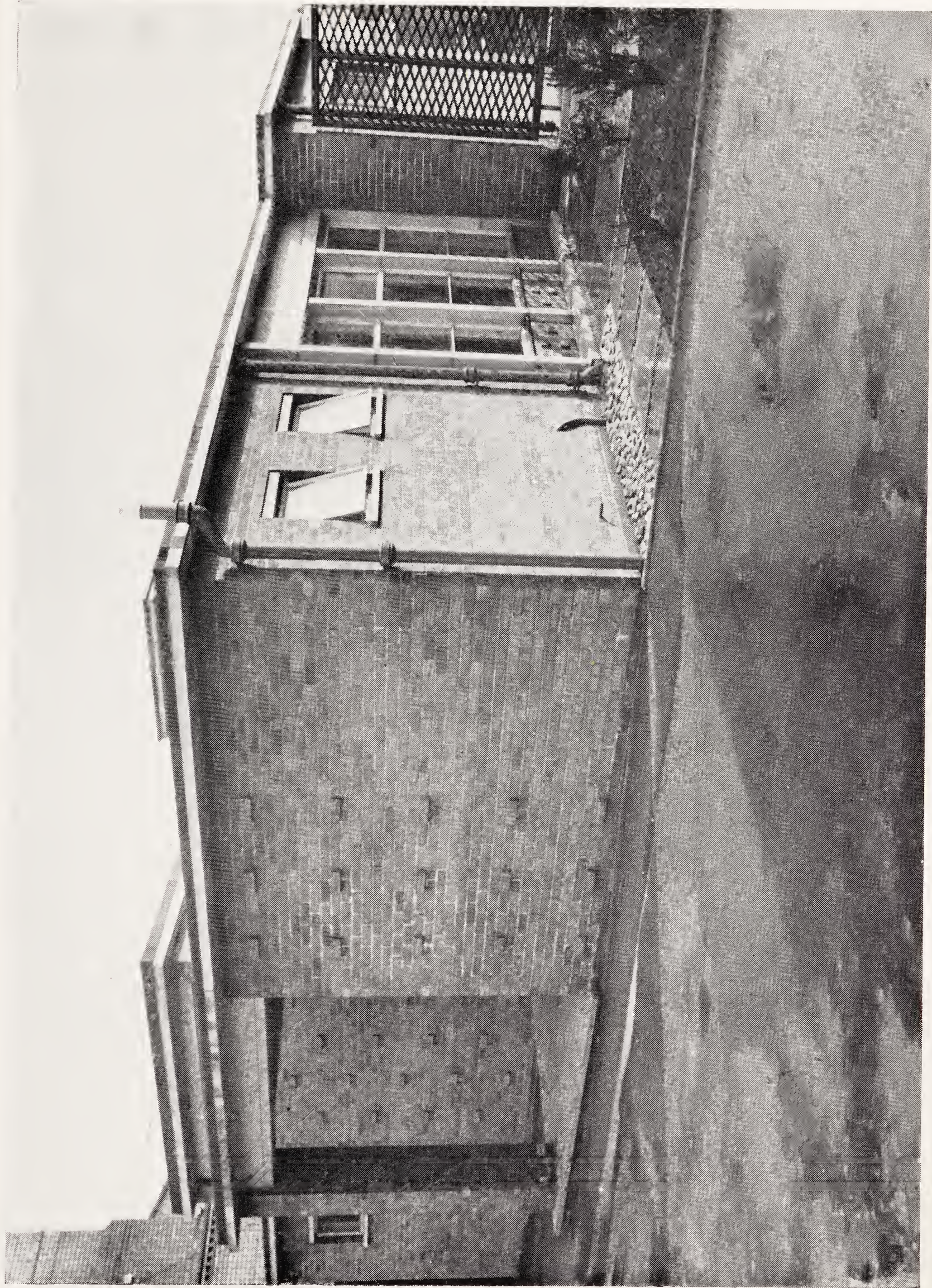
Age periods Years		New cases*				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	.. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5	.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	.. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	.. ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	.. ..	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
25-35	.. ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	.. ..	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55	.. ..	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
55-65	.. ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65-75	.. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and upwards	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	23	15	3	—	1	2	1	—

* Primary notifications, including other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

A review of the deaths which occurred during 1959 amongst notified cases of tuberculosis shows the following periods elapsed between notification and death :

Notification	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
After death	—	—
Within one month	—	—
1—3 months	—	—
4—6 months	—	—
7—12 months	—	—
1—2 years	—	—
2—3 years	—	—
3—4 years	—	—
4—5 years	—	—
Over 5 years	1	—
From death returns	2	1
Total number of deaths from tuberculosis	3	1
Causes other than tuberculosis	4	—

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous deaths was 1 in 1·3. No action was required for cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.



Visitors' entrance to Public Mortuary

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit visited Rotherham from 10th March to 28th April, 1959.

The total attendance, 8,179, was an increase on the previous year (7,242). The number of patients referred to their own doctor was 146 and 75 were referred to the Chest Clinic ; of this latter total 13 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

The following table summarises the attendances :

	Males	Females	Total
General public	2658	3031	5689
School children	211	271	482
Organised groups from factories, shops, offices, etc.	876	1132	2008
	3745	4434	8179

Of the 8,179 persons attending, 291 were recalled for re-examination by large film. Of these, 184 were males and 107 females.

The following table gives details of the persons who were referred to their own doctor, the Chest Clinic, or to hospital, etc.

	Males	Females	Total
Chest Clinic	53	22	75
Patient's own doctor	99	47	146
General hospital for investigation	1	—	1
Re-check in 1-12 months time	4	7	11
	157	76	233

The provisional diagnoses of the persons referred to the Chest Clinic were as follows :

Provisional diagnosis	Males	Females	Total
Active tuberculosis	7	6	13
Inactive tuberculosis	13	3	16
Inflammatory disease	5	5	10
Post inflammatory fibrosis	3	3	6
Sarcoidosis	—	1	1
Bronchiectasis	7	1	8
Gross right hilar and upper mediastinum enlargement. ? neoplasm	—	1	1
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	2	—	2
Pneumoconiosis	7	—	7
Bronchitis and emphysema	4	—	4
Neoplasm	3	—	3
Congenital heart lesion	1	—	1
For comparison	1	2	3
Total ..	53	22	75

The following table shows some other abnormalities found during the survey :

Abnormality	Males	Females	Total
Healed tuberculosis	—	5	5
Acquired heart disease	9	11	20
Congenital heart disease	—	1	1
Inflammatory lesion	8	11	19
Bronchiectasis	2	—	2
Bronchitis and emphysema	15	—	15
Emphysematous bulla	2	—	2
Pneumoconiosis	8	—	8
Post inflammatory fibrosis	3	—	3
Inactive tuberculosis	1	—	1
Thyroid enlargement	—	1	1
Lung cyst	—	1	1
Diaphragmatic hernia	—	1	1
Total ..	48	31	79

The following table summarises the attendances when the unit visited the town :

	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Attendances for :						
Miniature films—public sessions ..	2,392	5,194	3,892	5,062	4,806	5,689
—school children ..	1,429	1,523	2,092	1,309	175	482
—organised groups	1,240	1,461	1,687	2,314	2,261	2,008
Total attendances for miniature films ..	5,061	8,178	7,671	8,685	7,242	8,179

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The following table shows the usage of the clinics :

Centre	Sessions held	New registrations			Total children attending			Total attendances			Medical consultations		
		Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Ferham House ...	100	314	24	27	454	172	208	2721	691	391	1382	331	222
Cranworth Road ...	100	247	21	19	364	178	194	2181	623	329	861	282	192
Thorpe Hesley ...	49	34	1	3	59	24	37	644	164	65	209	36	27
Greasbrough ...	52	43	8	2	67	43	44	560	363	162	175	78	20
Canklow ...	49	104	12	13	163	55	80	881	237	118	498	126	83
Blackburn ...	52	58	8	8	114	38	37	1044	227	79	475	108	35
Highgreave ...	51	66	4	4	117	35	48	698	137	67	361	96	49
Broom Valley ...	49	70	2	8	105	46	71	687	194	136	301	74	74
Kimberworth Park	104	195	13	32	292	133	236	1916	480	454	780	208	255
Broom Lane ...	52	189	11	19	291	112	124	2775	614	348	1041	223	126
Total ...	658	1320	104	135	2026	836	1079	14107	3730	2149	6083	1562	1083
Total for 1958	656	1267	89	94	1855	735	917	12734	3019	1690	5324	1358	956

In all, 3,941 children made 19,986 attendances during 1959 as compared with 3,507 children making 17,443 attendances during 1958.

In addition to the child welfare clinics the following pre-school children were referred during 1959 to the specialist and other treatment clinics held on centre premises :

							Cases	Total Inspections
Orthopaedic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	81
Orthopaedic treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	354
Aural .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	153
Aural treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	198
Ophthalmic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	336
Chiropody .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dental .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	396
Minor ailment treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	136

At the Ophthalmic clinic 61 children under 5 years of age were submitted for refraction. In 48 cases glasses were prescribed. 214 re-inspections of children in this age group were also made during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Films have been shown at Child Welfare and Mothercraft Clinics.

Showcases are frequently changed at Child Welfare Clinics, where displays are arranged on the prevention of home accidents, prevention of tuberculosis—mass X-ray, poliomyelitis vaccination, vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The numbers treated and the amount of work done for patients referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics have been fairly constant during the last few years.

It should be borne in mind that the National Health Service Act, 1946, greatly affected the treatment given in Local Authority dental clinics ; that the general public are gradually being educated to pay attention to their dental health and that the dental staff at the Rotherham Local Authority clinics has increased over the past few years. It would seem that approximately one-fifth of those mothers who had a baby born in Rotherham during the year attended the Local Authority clinic for dental treatment. The remaining 1,100—1,200 mothers either do not need any dental treatment, do not obtain any, or are treated by their own private dentist. As was pointed out in last year's report, the charge to the patient under the National Health Service Act (General Dental Service) of £1 is abolished to expectant and nursing mothers until the baby is one year old, for treatment other than dentures, but the charge for dentures, varying from £2 to £4 5s. 0d., has still to be made by the private dentist, though these dentures can be supplied free of any charge to the patient at the Local Authority clinic. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs and is not conducive to good feelings between the private dentist and his patient who deserts, maybe for only a part of her treatment, to the Local Authority clinic ; it is also doubtful if the patient will be accepted back by her dentist after her baby is a year old and she may have difficulty in being accepted elsewhere, since most private dentists are fully occupied and many do not and, indeed, cannot accept new patients. It would be advantageous, therefore, if the charge to the patient for any dentures supplied under the N.H.S. (G.D.S.) regulations were waived while she is an expectant or nursing mother, so that she could continue her dental treatment with the dentist whom she usually attends. It is probably true that to a large extent this is what happens—with the patient paying the denture fee to her private practitioner—and that those women who attend the Local Authority clinic are, by and large, not particularly dentally minded. It is hoped that in addition to receiving treatment, they are made sufficiently aware of the benefits of having a healthy mouth, i.e. are dentally educated, so that when they are no longer eligible to attend the Local Authority clinic they do make strenuous efforts to keep their teeth in order by getting treatment from a private practitioner.

It will be seen from the appended tables that there were more fillings done, fewer extractions and fewer general anaesthetics administered for these maternity patients than in the previous year, which, for only 21 fewer patients, is a trend in the right direction.

The volume of work done for the pre-school children shows some increase in the number of milk teeth filled and a regrettable increase of 48 more teeth extracted albeit from 13 more children treated in the year. 'Deciduous' is a better and more correct name for those of the first dentition than either 'milk' or 'temporary' for these latter give an impression that these teeth "don't really matter" whereas, in actual fact, the first dentition plays a very important part up to the age of 11 years. The teeth of the deciduous dentition are naturally shed, within reasonable limits of time, at certain ages between six and eleven years of age ; varying for the different teeth, i.e. incisors, canines and molars. The extraction of deciduous teeth at an earlier date than that for natural shedding has an adverse effect upon the permanent dentition, tending to cause crowding of the teeth in the arch. This occurs when deciduous teeth are extracted from young school children so that it is obvious that the bad effects are even more marked when these teeth are extracted from pre-school children. It can safely be said that *all* of these patients will require orthodontic treatment of some sort during their school life. Obviously fillings in the deciduous teeth, at an early stage of the decay in the teeth, will cut down the number of these teeth but it is not generally a practicable proposition to do successful cavity preparation for a three or four year old child. Such remedial and preventive treatment can be done more satisfactorily in the deciduous molars of children aged say 6-8 years. Even assuming adequate staff—properly trained staff—to do extensive conservative work on the deciduous dentition it may well be found that there is a minimal age at which this can be carried out with long-term beneficial results ; below this age such work, especially if attempted with a high-speed drill, may make the child averse to such treatment in its future life. That the deciduous teeth are generally good in Rotherham can be roughly assessed from our statistics : 316 children between the ages of 2 and 5 years were treated at the clinic out of a child population in the town in these age groups of approximately 3,600 ; the number similarly treated by private dental practitioners would probably not be greater than an equal number, so that, say 650 such patients were treated in all, they would lose approximately 1,450 teeth, and the remaining 2,950 children lost none because it is extremely unlikely that any child will naturally shed or have removed by a parent any deciduous teeth before the age of 5 years. Therefore of each five children's mouths only two teeth are missing per annum, which in reality means that every five children on reaching the age of five years have lost six teeth between them. This comparatively satisfactory state of affairs is due to the good results of dental and health education of the mothers in past years by which babies and toddlers are not now so frequently given sweets and biscuits to suck last thing at night ; eating of adequate vitamins and better attention generally to diet and oral hygiene. There were four pre-school children who had been so unfortunate as to lose a large number of their

teeth that we fitted them with artificial dentures. These improve their chewing and consequently proper assimilation of food and general health and also improve their appearance. These factors are greatly appreciated by these little patients, who indeed seem to tolerate dentures better than many grown-ups. Two of these children had partial upper ; one had partial dentures upper and lower, and the fourth one had full upper and full lower dentures.

The following table gives details of the treatment given at dental clinics to expectant and nursing mothers and young children during 1959 :

					Children under five years	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total 1959	Total 1958
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	396	979	1375	1428
Number of individuals treated	..	..	..	..	316	278	594	602
Extractions—permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	—	834	834	908
—temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	703	—	703	652
Fillings —permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	—	178	178	169
—temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	29	—	29	5
Anaesthetics—local	..	..	..	..	1	88	89	72
—general	..	..	..	..	300	192	492	554
Other operations	..	..	..	..	78	611	689	744
Number of patients supplied with dentures	..	..	..	..	4	119	123	118

Details of the denture work done for expectant and nursing mothers in 1959 are as follows :

								Dentures	Patients
Full upper and full lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	37
Full upper or full lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Full upper or full lower denture along with part lower or part upper denture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	20
Partial upper and partial lower dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	18
Partial upper or partial lower dentures carrying									
4 teeth or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
5—8 teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
over 8 teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total								194	119

In addition to the above, one gold inlay was cast, 19 dentures were relined and 20 dentures repaired.

CARE OF THE PREMATURE INFANT

All infants weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth are regarded as premature babies irrespective of the period of gestation.

The following table gives details of the premature births during the year :

				Total births	Premature births	Percentage
Live births	..	..	..	1467	121	8.24
Still births	..	..	..	29	10	34.48
Total				1496	131	8.75

Of the 131 premature births, 60 live births and 10 still births occurred in hospital; 61 live births occurred at home of which 10 were transferred to hospital, no still births occurred in cases delivered at home ; and no live or still births occurred in cases delivered in nursing homes.

Details of the birth weights of these babies are given in the following table which also gives the numbers who died within 24 hours of birth and those surviving at the end of 28 days :

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	5	4	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. (1,500—2,000 gms.)	13	3	10	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. (2,000—2,250 gms.)	11	1	9	9	-	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. (2,250—2,500 gms.)	31	1	30	40	-	39	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	60	9	50	51	-	50	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-

The Premature Baby Nurse attended 125 premature babies during the year and made 1,706 visits.

Two babies were admitted to hospital, one suffering from broncho-pneumonia and the other gastro-enteritis, both babies recovered after treatment. There were no deaths among the babies visited.

The early part of the year was notable for the number of twins on the case load, six sets being visited during one month.

The arrangement was continued for the estimation of the blood haemoglobin of premature babies reaching the age of six months. 57 mothers responded to invitations to attend the Child Welfare Clinic for this purpose.

304 visits were made by the Premature Baby Nurse at the request of doctors or health visitors, to 21 babies who needed further supervision but were not premature.

Details of the babies cared for during 1959 were as follows :

					Premature babies	Weakly babies other than premature	Total
In care at the beginning of the year	..				7	2	9
New cases, 1959	..	..	..	..	125	21	146
Total infants					132	23	155
Infants discharged from care as :—							
adjusted	..	..	..	..	121	22	143
died	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
transferred out		..	..	..	2	—	2
admitted to hospital			..	..	5	1	6
Infants remaining in care at end of the							
year	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Visits paid	..	..	..	..	1706	304	2010

Thirty-one infant deaths were registered during the year. Special enquiries were made into the causes of death ; six infants died of congenital malformations, five died of broncho-pneumonia, two died of acute bronchitis, one died of influenza and one of enteritis.

The remaining sixteen were premature infants ; one died aged six weeks, the remainder died within 48 hours of birth.

Three premature infants weighed between 1–2 lbs. at birth.
 Five premature infants weighed between 2–3 lbs. at birth.
 Three premature infants weighed between 3–4 lbs. at birth.
 Two premature infants weighed between 4–5 lbs. at birth.
 Three premature infants weighed between 5–5½ lbs. at birth.

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE—RESIDENTIAL NURSERY AND
CHILDREN'S HOMES

All children were examined on admission to and discharge from the nursery and a medical inspection of all children took place each month. There was an outbreak of some dysentery amongst the children and staff during the summer months and this caused an increase of visits made by the medical officer and health visitor.

Children immunised against diphtheria	...	...	...	...	18
Children immunised against whooping cough	...	...	...	...	10
Children vaccinated against smallpox	...	...	...	...	6
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	13
Medical examinations	...	...	...	...	552
Visits made by medical officers	...	...	...	...	93
Visits made by health visitors	...	...	...	...	26

WELFARE COMMITTEE — TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

At the beginning of the year there were six families in temporary accommodation at 50-52 Canklow Road. During the year three families consisting of six adults and twelve children were rehoused. One family was transferred from The Mount to 50-52 Canklow Road. At the end of the year there were four families consisting of eight adults and 19 children in this accommodation.

Although the allocation of rooms is much better with fewer families they still present a problem. The types of families who become tenants of welfare accommodation all seem to have a low standard of living and hygiene. Living in close proximity to one another appears to bring them to the lowest level.

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

The following table gives details of the sales of Welfare Foods in the County Borough since taking over the scheme in June, 1954 :

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
National dried milk	34516	59492	61814	47155	42086	41576
Cod liver oil	6924	11621	11632	9181	6730	6438
A and D tablets	2756	5866	6619	5851	6456	6470
Orange juice	31996	66635	84049	83381	62180	63384
	76192	143614	164114	145568	117452	117868

MATERNITY SERVICES

AND THE

DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

MATERNITY SERVICES

229 persons made application for hospital beds for their confinements, an increase of 88 on 1958 figures. Following home surveys 165 persons were recommended on social grounds for hospital beds, the remaining 64 had suitable accommodation and with the assistance of domiciliary services were delivered in their own homes.

The following table shows the number of confinements amongst women normally resident in the County Borough :

A. SERVICES PROVIDED WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Moorgate General Hospital	..	..		366	339	341	366	350
Rotherham Hospital	..	..		—	1	—	—	1
Private nursing homes	..	..		62	59	49	46	37
Domiciliary confinements	..	..		656	717	739	802	746
B. SERVICES PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH :—								
The Jessop Hospital, Sheffield	..			18	17	18	15	19
Listerdale Maternity Home	..	..		220	249	264	244	283
Hallamshire Maternity Home	..			9	15	8	15	15
Private nursing homes and other Institutions	..	..	..	1	8	8	14	20
Domiciliary confinements	..	..		5	12	7	8	8
Total confinements				1337	1417	1434	1510	1479

The following table gives a picture of the maternity work undertaken in the County Borough :

Year	Confinements occurring in						Total
	Hospitals Maternity Homes		Private Maternity Homes		Domiciliary arrangements		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1949	647	41·99	125	8·11	769	49·90	1541
1950	638	43·85	90	6·19	727	49·96	1455
1951	680	47·19	49	3·40	712	49·41	1441
1952	628	45·77	35	2·55	709	51·68	1372
1953	627	46·72	51	3·80	664	49·48	1342
1954	563	41·31	56	4·11	744	54·58	1363
1955	613	45·85	63	4·71	661	49·44	1337
1956	621	43·82	67	4·73	729	51·45	1417
1957	631	44·00	57	3·97	746	52·03	1434
1958	640	42·39	60	3·97	810	53·64	1510
1959	668	45·17	57	3·85	754	50·98	1479

The following statement gives the number of applications for hospital confinement investigated by the health visitors and appropriate recommendations made :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total number of Rotherham patients							
confined in Hospital maternity home	627	563	613	621	688	640	668
Priority applications reported upon ..	322	226	162	214	171	141	229

Reviewing the domiciliary midwifery services of the County Borough during the same period, which are provided by the Maternity Services Scheme of the executive Council and the Domiciliary Midwives Scheme of the County Borough Council, the following table gives details of the bookings of patients confined and includes the few non-residents who had their confinement in the County Borough :

Year	Doctor NOT booked for confinement		Doctor booked for confinement		Total
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1952	328	46·20	382	53·80	710
1953	281	42·26	384	57·74	665
1954	296	39·26	458	60·74	754
1955	245	36·68	423	63·32	668
1956	215	28·94	528	71·06	743
1957	160	21·13	597	78·87	757
1958	197	24·14	619	75·86	816
1959	144	18·92	617	81·08	761

The delivery of those patients who had booked a doctor to take charge of their confinement is given in the following table, together with the relevant percentages :

Year	Doctor PRESENT at birth		Doctor ABSENT at birth		Total doctor's bookings
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1952	191	50.00	191	50.00	282
1953	179	46.61	205	53.39	384
1954	176	38.43	282	61.57	458
1955	150	35.46	273	64.54	423
1956	200	37.88	328	62.12	528
1957	239	40.03	358	59.97	597
1958	271	43.78	348	56.22	619
1959	266	43.11	351	56.89	617

Adding those cases in which the doctor was booked but was absent at birth to those cases in which the midwife only was booked, and deducting the cases in which she had to call medical aid, the deliveries were as follows :

Year	Patients delivered by doctors		Patients delivered by midwives		Total domiciliary deliveries
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1952	191	26.90	519	73.10	710
1953	184	27.67	481	72.33	665
1954	185	24.54	569	75.46	754
1955	164	24.55	504	75.45	668
1956	208	27.99	535	72.01	743
1957	250	33.03	507	66.97	757
1958	283	34.68	533	65.32	816
1959	276	36.27	485	63.73	761

To sum up the changes which the last three tables indicate, it will be seen that whereas in 1958 53.80 per cent of the women confined at home booked their confinement with a doctor, during subsequent years this has progressively increased until in 1959 the percentage has increased to 81.08 per cent. The cases booking midwife only show the reverse by decreasing from 46.20 per cent in 1958 to 18.92 in 1959.

During the same period, however, the actual numbers of cases in which the doctor has been present at the birth of their booked cases have only increased from 191 in 1952 to 266 in 1959 although their bookings increased from 282 to 617 in those same years.

The effect of the increased bookings by doctors upon the work of the District Ante-natal Clinics is reflected in the decrease in the numbers of women attending and in the total attendance made :

			1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Women attending	...	...	532	493	467	379	339	283	284	238
Attendances	...	...	848	737	774	659	602	513	567	504

Attendances at clinics attended by district midwives :

			1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Attendances	...	...	3078	3045	3003	2558	2661	2876	2948	3004

The midwives refer all their booked cases to the district ante-natal clinics which are attended by a consultant obstetrician (Mr. D. Ballantine) who acts as the Corporation's Obstetric Officer. Reports of his examination are sent to the patient's own doctor and sometimes result in the cases being booked by the doctor. Midwives hold sessions at the clinics at which their own booked cases and cases booked by a doctor attend with the doctor's permission.

A further obligation which the Domiciliary Midwives Service has undertaken in recent years is the nursing care of hospital maternity cases who have been discharged home before the fourteenth day. The following table gives details since the recording of these cases commenced in 1952 :

			1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total (County Borough) hospital confinements			628	627	563	613	621	631	640	668
Hospital discharges before the 14th day	...		207	365	319	316	337	425	541	586
Percentages	...	...	33.0	58.2	56.6	51.5	54.3	67.35	84.5	87.7

This rise in the number of patients discharged from hospital before the fourteenth day from 33 per cent in 1952 to over 80 per cent in the following years results in further responsibility for the Local Health Authority's Midwifery Services.

Patients who were booked and delivered by midwives were encouraged to attend for examination at the post-natal clinic held jointly with the district ante-natal clinic, and the details of midwives cases delivered, and cases attending and attendances at the post-natal clinic, are as follows :

Year	Midwives bookings delivered	Midwives cases attended post-natal clinic		Post-natal attendances
		Number	Per cent	
1952	328	161	49.4	190
1953	281	115	40.9	130
1954	296	118	39.9	142
1955	245	112	45.7	127
1956	215	84	39.1	93
1957	160	65	40.6	75
1958	197	62	31.5	71
1959	144	54	37.5	67

Domestic help is provided to maternity cases under the Act and the following table summarises the assistance rendered by the Home Help Service during the years 1952-1959.

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by Home Helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	Per cent		
1952	709	157	22·1	14,706	93·7
1953	664	145	21·8	14,459	99·7
1954	744	175	23·5	16,088	91·9
1955	661	161	25·1	14,891	92·5
1956	729	152	20·8	14,942	98·3
1957	737	138	18·7	12,040	87·2
1958	810	144	17·7	11,914	82·7
1959	754	128	16·9	11,319	88·4

The domestic assistance given by relatives during the lying-in period should not be overlooked and many cases receive help from this source. The services of the home help during the ante and post-natal periods which are provided on medical certificate, are included in the above figures.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes have been held weekly at Broom Lane Clinic and Ferham House Clinic. The classes are very popular and of educational value to the mothers. 355 mothers attended making 2,910 attendances.

DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

The following table gives details of the attendances at the consultant ante-natal clinics during 1959 :

Clinics	Sessions held	New cases		Total women attending		Total attendances	
		A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.
Ferham House	22	87	23	94	23	194	30
Cranworth Road	24	84	15	108	15	206	18
Kimberworth Park	23	29	16	36	16	104	19
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	69	200	54	238	54	504	67
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association was formed in Rotherham in February, 1956. The following statistics are given for the year 1959, the figures for the preceding year are given in brackets :

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	(44)
Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	(282)
Average number of new patients per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	(6.8)
Number of second visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	(201)
Number of check visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	(588)
Number of transfers	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	(67)
Attendances for supplies only	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	(727)
Total number of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	2548	(1872)

It is very pleasing to note that the work of this voluntary organisation continues to grow because it fills a very real need in the community. Free advice and treatment are given in certain cases recommended on medical grounds by the Medical Officer of Health or the consultant obstetrician on the lines detailed in previous annual reports.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES SERVICE

Four midwives resigned and one, Miss K. Ray, retired during the year. A part-time and two full-time midwives were appointed. There has been a poor response to advertisements for staff and at the end of the year there were vacancies for one part-time and four full-time midwives.

All midwives had an X-ray of chest when the Mass Radiography Service visited Rotherham.

Miss Goodall, Education Officer of the Central Midwives Board, carried out an inspection of pupil midwives and district teaching midwives on 27th February, 1959. The annual inspection of midwives and the Nursing Home was carried out by Mr. D. Ballantine, Consultant Obstetrician and Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and a satisfactory report was received.

Owing to shortage of staff it has been impossible to institute a satisfactory arrangement for relief duty.

MIDWIVES' CASE LOAD

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of domiciliary cases attended by					
Municipal midwives	668	743	757	816	761
Private Midwives	-	-	2	-	-
Number of cases delivered in Institutions, but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day ..	316	337	425	541	586
Number of days service to such cases representing a similar saving of patient days in institutions	1474	1496	1882	2322	2361

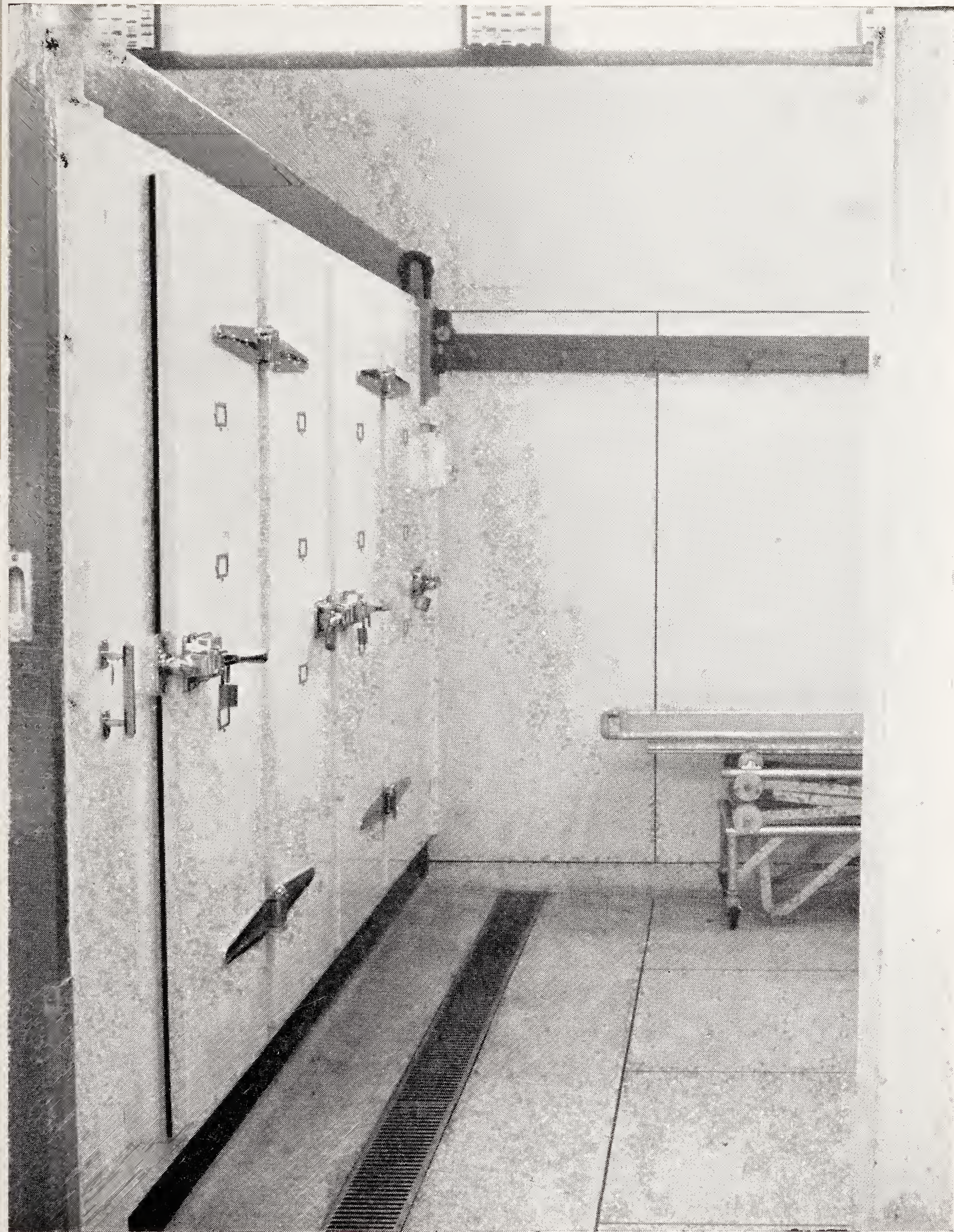
Of the 761 cases attended by midwives, 755 had booked their confinement with the service and five cases were delivered in emergency ; and there was one miscarriage.

At the delivery of 144 midwives' cases, a doctor was present at the birth of the baby on ten occasions, having been previously summoned by the midwife on medical aid. Of the 617 cases in which a doctor was booked the midwife delivered 351 of the patients, making a total of 485 cases delivered by midwives. Midwives acting in the capacity of maternity nurses attended 276 patients. Twelve cases were handed over to the Home Nursing Service on account of infection or suspected infection in the mother or baby.

To ease the pressure of work the Home Nursing Service took over, on the 1st September, 1959, the maternity cases discharged from hospital after the tenth day of puerperium, and this has been a great help to the midwives, the district nurses having dealt with 199 patients.

The following table gives details of the cases delivered during the year by Municipal Midwives :

Cases delivered		Doctor not booked (Midwifery cases)		Doctor booked (Maternity cases)		Totals
		Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	
Midwives booked cases ..		10	131	264	350	755
Emergencies		-	2	2	1	5
Miscarriages		-	1	-	-	1
		—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	10	134	266	351	761
		—	—	—	—	—



Refrigeration room in Public Mortuary

Analgesia—Number of cases who were delivered with:—

Cases delivered			Doctor not booked (Midwifery cases)		Doctor booked (Maternity cases)		Totals
			Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	
Gas and air only	...	...	1	1	9	9	20
Pethilorfan only	...	...	—	6	13	17	36
Gas and Pethidine	...	...	1	3	5	8	17
Trilene only...	...	...	2	25	71	108	206
Pethidine and Trilene	...	...	2	18	42	32	94
Gas, air and Pethilorfan	...	...	—	11	17	21	49
Pethidine only	...	...	1	3	2	7	13
Gas, air and Trilene	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Gas, air, Pethilorfan and Trilene	...	...	—	2	1	1	4
Pethilorfan and Trilene	...	...	2	42	94	99	237
Trilene and Morphia	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
General anaesthetic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Cases delivered without analgesia	...	...	1	23	11	49	84
Totals	...	...	10	134	266	351	761

District midwives and home nurses attended 586 mothers discharged from local maternity hospitals and maternity homes before the fourteenth day. A number of these cases were booked with the domiciliary service, but were admitted to hospital for medical reasons or in emergency, and returned home to the care of the midwife concerned as soon as the emergency was over.

The following table shows the number of maternity patients who were discharged from hospital prior to the fourteenth day :

Hospital or Maternity Home			Discharged on the (day)												Total	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th		13th
Moorgate	...	...	3	10	11	12	10	5	11	3	9	166	26	17	5	288
Listerdale	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	13	51	50	131	6	262
Hallamshire	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	1	17
Jessop	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	7
Clifton Lane	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
City General	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	5
Nether Edge	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Fairfield	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mexboro' Montagu	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total	...	...	3	10	14	12	11	7	13	14	25	227	77	161	12	586

PUPIL MIDWIVES

Of the three pupil midwives taking Part II training on the district, two have passed the Central Midwives Board examination and one has yet to take the examination.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Mrs. B. Shepherd attended a post-graduate course in Sheffield from 5th to 12th April, 1959.

PREMATURE COTS

The special cots for nursing premature babies were loaned out fourteen times during the year.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY UNIT

Twice during the year this valuable service has been used, and in each case the patient had intra-partum haemorrhage followed by post-partum haemorrhage. Both mothers required an immediate blood transfusion, and when this had been performed, it was then possible safely to remove them to hospital where further transfusions and treatment were given and they recovered. The babies accompanied the mothers to hospital, and all were well on discharge.

ANALGESIA

Analgesia was administered to patients by means of gas and air, Trilene, Pethidine, and Pethilorfan during the year. All Trilene machines and Minnetts Gas Machines were serviced regularly during the year.

MIDWIVES CLINICS

The number of attendances at midwives ante-natal clinics held at centres during the year is as follows :

		Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Broom	Greas- brough	Kimber- worth Park	Totals
No. of sessions held	..	204	162	50	12	99	527
No. of new cases attending		337	259	104	16	153	869
Re-attendances	.. ..	684	639	190	42	377	1932

HEALTH VISITING

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Miss Shaughnessy, appointed as a student health visitor in 1958, qualified in June, 1959, and returned to the department in July, 1959. Mrs. Gillam, Clinic Nurse, left the department in June, 1959 and was replaced by Mrs. Armstrong. Miss Cave, School Nurse, retired in December, 1959. Mrs. Phinn, School Nurse, has been assisting with health visiting in the Canklow area since January, 1959, and has given excellent service. The difficulty of recruiting health visitors and student health visitors is unchanged, and there has been no response to advertisements.

INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Routine visiting to children in the birth to two year group has been covered satisfactorily. Other visits included the follow-up of all children who were admitted to hospital, those who sustained home accidents, particularly burns and scalds, children in tuberculous households and children of problem families.

The case load for 1959 was :

Infants under 1 year on visiting list	..	..	..	1415
Infants 1-2 years .. .. .	..	..	..	1490
Infants 2-5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	3987
Tuberculous patients .. .. .	..	..	..	503
Diabetics .. .. .	..	..	..	75
Gastrics .. .. .	..	..	..	42
Chronic sick .. .. .	..	..	..	49

SCHOOL NURSING

The school nurses have carried out the duties in connection with school work generally, with the help of clinic assistants and clinic nurses.

The case load for 1959 was as follows :

Number of school population	15379
Number of nursery schools	1
Number of schools with nursery classes	4 (5 classes)
Number of voluntary schools	2
Number of primary schools	20
Number of secondary modern schools	5
Number of secondary technical schools	1
Number of County grammar schools	2
Number of special schools :	
Open air school	1
Educationally subnormal school junior and senior	1 2

SOCIAL CASE WORK

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

47 illegitimate babies were born to 27 unmarried and 20 married women.

Five of the unmarried women were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the local authority accepting financial responsibility, and 22, accepted by their parents, went to local hospitals for confinement.

Of the babies of the unmarried women, two were stillborn, three were adopted, two women married the putative fathers and are caring for their own babies, the remaining twenty were accepted in their own homes.

Some of the married women were separated and cohabiting ; all were able to make suitable arrangements for their confinements. In the case of their babies, one was placed in a residential nursery and the remaining 19 were satisfactorily cared for in their own homes.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

There were 37 problem families at the commencement of the year. Six families were taken from the list. Of these, one family was rehoused and there has been a marked improvement in their living conditions. The father of another family is serving a prison sentence and in his absence the standard of living is excellent. The remaining four families have shown a steady improvement during the past two years and are now being dealt with in the pre-problem family group. Four new families have been added to the list ; there are now 35 known problem families in the County Borough.

There were 18 pre-problem families at the beginning of the year. Six families improved and are no longer requiring special supervision. Four families have been added to the list making a total of sixteen.

SPECIAL CLINIC

Follow up work has been carried out, as usual, from this clinic on 42 occasions.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following statistical summary details the work performed by health visitors, clinic nurses, and clinic assistants (excluding duties undertaken in the School Health Service).

Sections 22, 24, 26, 28, and 51, National Health Service Act, 1946.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Home enquiries regarding hospital bookings	259
Re-visits	74
First visits to expectant mothers other than above	143
Re-visits	48
Contact with social agencies on behalf of mothers	42
Arranging convalescence	3
Visits to maternity wards	35

YOUNG CHILDREN (first visits paid after the birth of the child)

Still births :—

Hospital and nursing home confinements	32
Domiciliary confinements	11

Live births :—

Hospital and nursing home confinements	669
Domiciliary confinements	654

SOCIAL ENQUIRIES FOR ALMONERS, SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS

First visits	75
Re-visits	55

FOLLOW-UP VISITS, HOSPITAL PATIENTS OTHER THAN CHILDREN

First visits	79
Re-visits	51

TUBERCULOSIS

First visits to patients	38
Re-visits	448
Attendances at Chest Clinic	34
Contacts	144

OTHER INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

Total visits	839
Contact swabbing	223

HOSPITAL FOLLOW-UP—CHILDREN

0–15 YEARS

1st visits	453
Re-visits	296
Attendances at paediatric clinics	85

SOCIAL CASE WORK

Visits paid to homes	53
Cases referred to N.S.P.C.C.	30
Other social contacts	17
Interviews, etc.	206
Attendances, V.D. clinic	22
Visits, V.D. follow-up	42

CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

Premature babies — nurses' supervisory visits	1706
General routine visits	4802
Illegitimate	212
Ill-cared for	245
Death enquiries	20

CHILDREN 1–5 YEARS

General routine visits, 1–2 years	2975
2–5 years	3313
Illegitimate, 1–2 years	123
2–5 years	145
Ill-cared for, 1–2 years	321
2–5 years	410
over 5 years	480
Found on area (and not known to have been visited before)	208
Contacts with social agencies	141
Visits 5–18 years—illegitimate	—

MISCELLANEOUS

Ineffective visits	2618
Other visits not included above	1720
Nursery classes	57
Child Guidance clinics	31
Psychiatric visits	103
Home visits—school children	53

DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE
CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE

Visits to Oakwood Grange Nursery	26
Visits to residential homes	2

DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE
WELFARE COMMITTEE

Hygiene surveys — temporary accommodation at the Mount ..	10
Visits paid to separate families in accommodation	50

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft and Health Education

talks, clubs, clinics and schools ..	205
Talks to outside organisations ..	19

HOME NURSING

The arrangements for the administration of the service remain as in the previous year.

The new duty room has been completed, and equipped with modern furniture and electric sterilisers ; and has been in use since February, 1959. The Inspector of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing regards it as one of the most modern and best equipped duty rooms in the north of England.

During the year seven students completed their training and, of these, five passed the examination, one gaining a credit in practical work ; and two have yet to take it in January, 1960. Three of these nurses returned to the West Riding County Council. A further three commenced training in November, 1959, and will take the examination in May 1960.

The following table gives details of the nursing staff employed in the Home Nursing Service during the past five years :

				Number of staff employed on 31st December				
FULL-TIME STAFF				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Superintendent	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—
Senior Nurse	..	..	..	1	1	1	—	—
Queen's Nursing Sisters								
females	..	..	..	10	11	12	14	15
male	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2
Queen's Nursing candidates								
females	..	..	..	2	5	3	1	3
male	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
State registered nurses								
females	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-totals				17	20	20	19	22
PART-TIME STAFF								
Queen's Nursing Sisters								
females	..	..	..	6	5	4	3	3
State registered nurses								
females	..	..	..	4	3	3	3	3
State enrolled assistant nurses								
females	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-totals				11	9	8	7	7
TOTAL STAFF				28	29	28	26	29
Equivalent to full-time staff				24·6	25·3	25·0	23·4	25·3

At the commencement of the year 444 cases were brought forward and 2,784 were referred during 1959, making a total of 3,228 patients nursed.

The 2,784 new cases reported during the year were of the following types :

Medical	1,722	Maternal complications	35
Surgical	413	Maternity Cases	199
Infectious diseases	15	Others	358
Tuberculosis	42		

They were referred by :

General Practitioners	2030	Health Dept. Services	19
Hospitals	492	Personal Applications	243

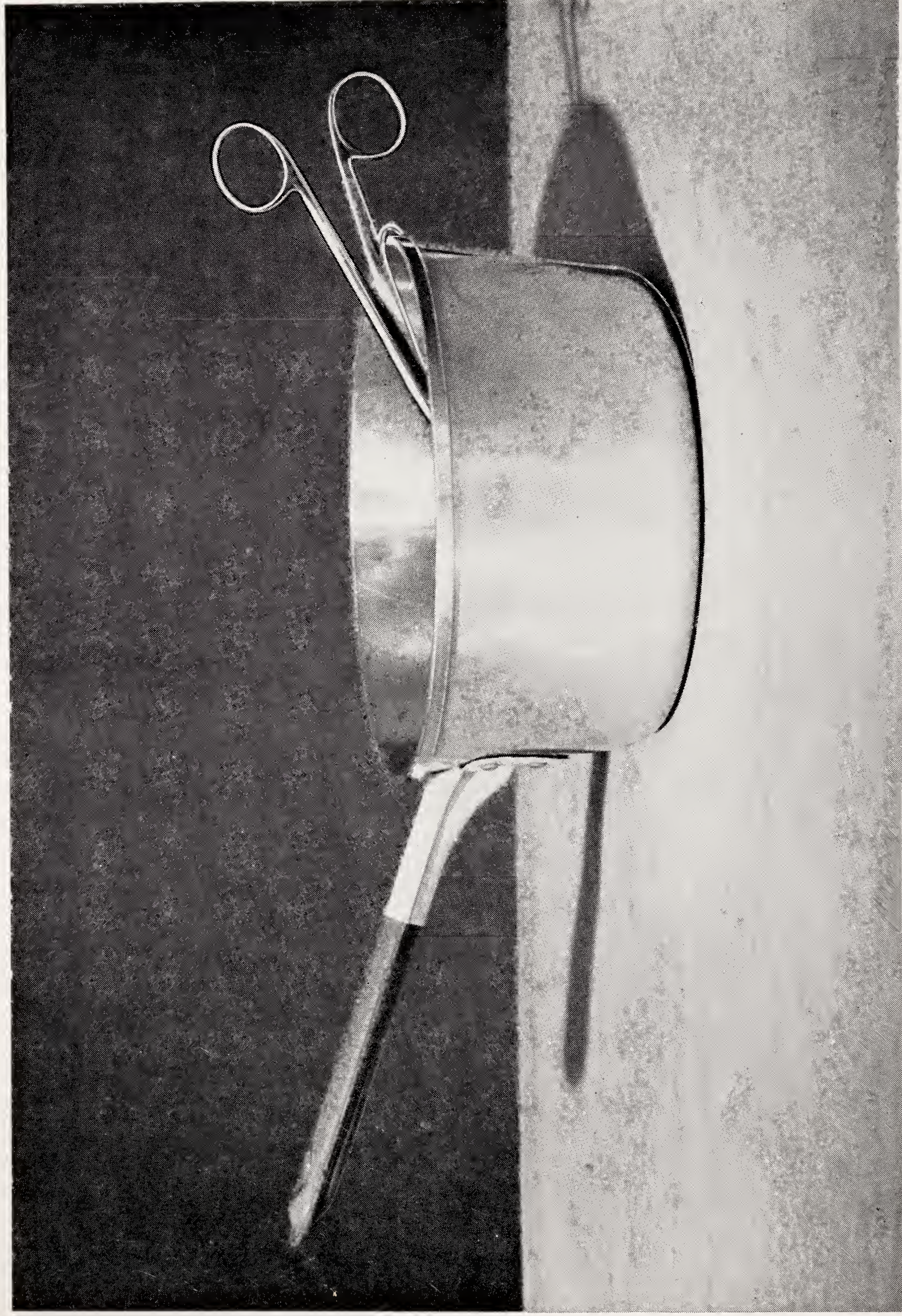
The total cases nursed during the year—3,228, is 119 more than those nursed in 1958, and the total of 85,778 visits paid during the year is a decrease of 1,517.

At the end of the year 436 patients were carried forward and during the year 2,792 patients were removed from the books for the following reasons :

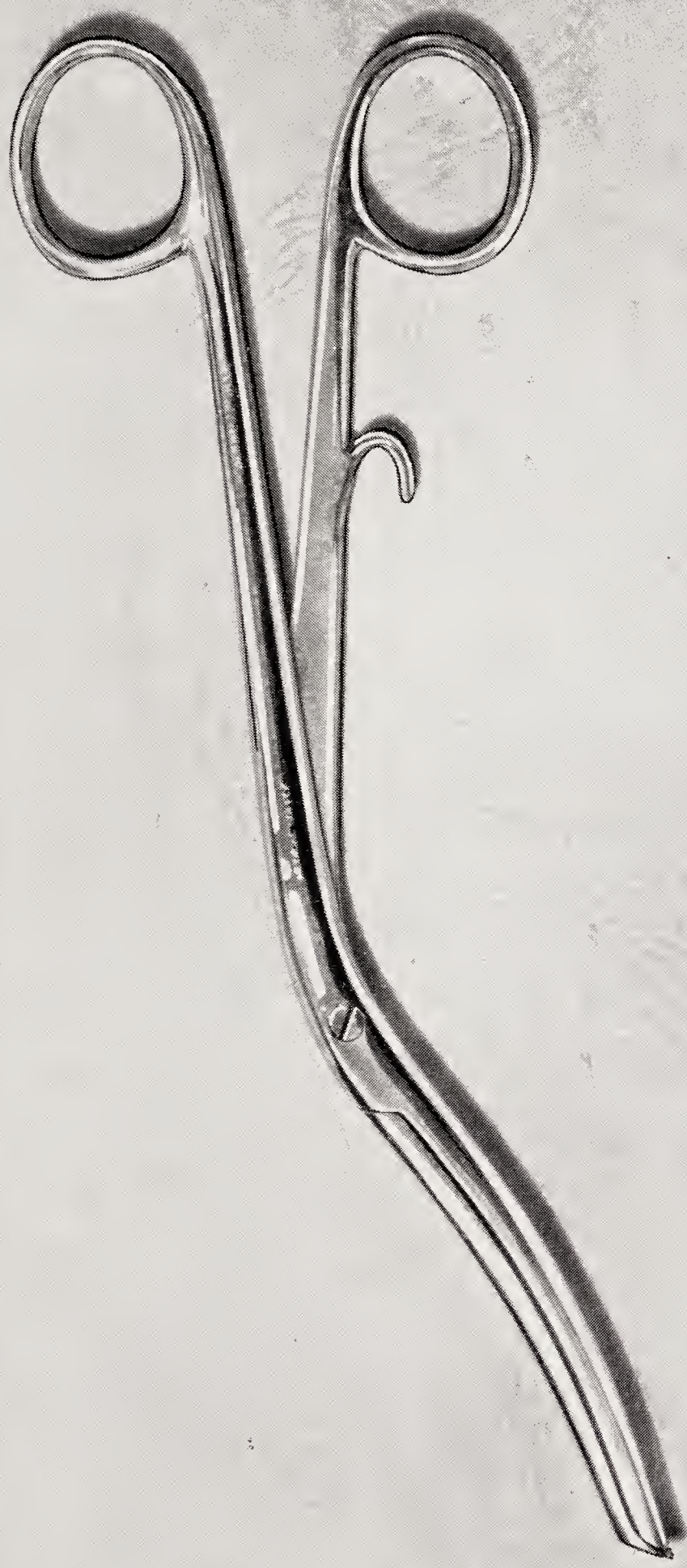
Convalescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2062
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Transferred to other districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Removed for other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The following is a summary of the cases and visits since the service was taken over by the Corporation in July, 1948 :

				Total cases nursed	Visits	Average daily visits paid
1948 (July December)	..	..	..	963	23442	130·2
1949	..	..	..	2177	55442	151·9
1950	..	..	..	2613	62241	170·5
1951	..	..	..	2720	60838	166·7
1952	..	..	..	3071	61850	169·0
1953	..	..	..	3088	64728	177·3
1954	..	..	..	3667	79976	210·9
1955	..	..	..	3774	88820	243·3
1956	..	..	..	3389	93395	255·2
1957	..	..	..	3301	100922	276·5
1958	..	..	..	3109	87295	239·1
1959	..	..	..	3228	85778	235·0



“Rotherham” forceps, showing special hook to prevent their slipping into pan during sterilisation of instruments in the patients’ home.



The "Rotherham" forceps designed by the Home Nursing Superintendent (Miss V. McCarthy)
and manufactured by the Medical Supply Association Ltd. of Sheffield.

The classification and age groups of all cases nursed and the visits paid during the year were as follows :

					AGE GROUPS					Total cases
					Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 yrs. & Over	
CASES :										
Medical	..	..	..	..	112	90	72	793	1004	2071
Surgical	..	..	..	..	6	21	30	275	121	453
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	3	1	15
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	82	3	86
Maternal complications	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	35	-	35
Maternity	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	199	-	199
Others	..	..	..	..	196	5	8	87	73	369
TOTAL CASES NURSED					316	121	115	1474	1202	3228
VISITS PAID :										
Medical	..	..	..	..	1010	703	604	17359	38468	58144
Surgical	..	..	..	..	70	185	389	4310	4825	9779
Infectious disease	..	..	..	..	10	53	29	16	12	120
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	-	-	125	12418	844	13387
Maternal complications	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	354	-	354
Maternity	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1030	-	1030
Others	..	..	..	..	1036	21	63	627	1217	2964
TOTAL VISITS					2126	962	1210	36114	45366	85778

At the beginning of the year 7 children under the age of 15 years were carried forward, there were 545 new children during the year, making a total of 552, an increase of 128 cases as compared with last year. The total number of visits paid was 4,298 as against 2,991 the previous year, an increase of 1,307 visits.

During the year 513 cases were removed from the register when convalescent and 18 went to hospital, 6 were removed for other causes and the remaining 15 children were being nursed at the end of the year.

CARE OF THE AGED

The number of aged sick remains very much as last year. There were 274 remaining from 1958 and 1,202 new cases, making a total of 1,476 cases, with 45,366 visits paid—a decrease of 3,327 visits.

Reasons for removal from the register :

Convalescent	..	..	489	Removed for other causes	..	132
Hospital admissions	..	..	143	Remaining	..	258
Died	..	..	180			

Voluntary help in the form of gifts to the Patients' Comforts Fund included a cheque for £25 from the Rotherham District Nursing Commemoration Fund, cheques from the Rotherham Distaff Club, the Inner Wheel and the Church of Our Father. The cash was used to buy extra nourishment, etc., for the patients during the year and at Christmas.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION

During the year records were received of 642 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table :

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 years or over	Total
Vaccinations ..	401	20	14	18	48	501
Re-vaccinations ..	2	2	3	7	127	141

Of these the records of 318 persons were received from 39 private medical practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation's medical officers at the various clinics in the borough.

No cases were reported during the year of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from complications of vaccination.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children who completed their primary immunisation during 1959 was 1,645, as compared with 1,272 in 1958.

Stimulating doses were given to 963 children against 765 the previous year. 426 records of immunisation and reinforcing doses were received from 51 medical practitioners, the remainder being carried out by local authority medical staff at clinics and schools. The age groups of the children at the time of immunisation were as follows :

	Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total
Number of children who— completed a full course of primary immunisation ..	981	485	179	1645
received a secondary (re- inforcing) injection ..	—	202	761	963

The position at the end of the year in Rotherham regarding immunisation in relation to the child population is given in the following table which gives details of all children who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date :

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in year	Under 1 yr. 1959	1-4 yrs. 1958-1955	5-9 yrs. 1954-1950	10-14 yrs. 1949-1945	Under 15 yrs. total
Last complete course of injections whether primary or booster.					
1955-1959	330	3,951	4,089	684	9,054
1954 or earlier	—	—	1,031	4,861	5,892
Estimated mid-year child popu- lation	1,500	5,200	13,800		20,500
Immunity Index	22.0	76.0	34.6		44.2

WHOOPIING COUGH

During the year 17 children received injections of diphtheria-pertussis vaccine and 1,125 received whooping cough vaccine making a total of 1,142 children immunised.

At the end of the year 10,041 children under 15 years had been immunised against whooping cough. The following table gives details of the age groups of these children.

1945 — 119	1950 — 647	1955 — 886
1946 — 274	1951 — 634	1956 — 871
1947 — 745	1952 — 723	1957 — 853
1948 — 826	1953 — 818	1958 — 837
1949 — 641	1954 — 847	1959 — 320
—	—	—
Totals — 10-14 years 2605	5-9 yrs. 3669	0-4 yrs. 3767
—	—	—

B.C.G. VACCINATION

342 children attending the Chest Clinic received B.C.G. vaccination during 1959.

4 babies were admitted to Oakwood Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was continued for the 13 plus age group. Of 1,463 children of this age attending school in the County Borough, consent was received from the parents of 1,010, an acceptance rate of 69 per cent. As a result of Mantoux tests 775 children were subsequently vaccinated during the year with B.C.G. vaccine. The percentage of children tested who were positive was 22.4. The technique of Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination was changed during the year with the introduction of the Heaf gun which is quicker and less painful. Initially, when used for B.C.G. vaccination, the conversion rate was not sufficiently high, but later, by using a more concentrated vaccine, better results were obtained.

The following statement gives details of the testings and vaccinations during the year :

Total number of children in age group	..	..	..	1463
Total number of children for whom consent to vaccination was received :—				
Tested and found positive	..	..	225	
Tested and found negative	..	..	775	
Absent on all occasions	..	..	9	
Left the district after first test and not read	..	..	1	
			<hr/>	1010
Absent for re-vaccination	..	..	..	—
Total vaccinations :—				<hr/>
Primary vaccinations	..	..	775	
Re-vaccinations	..	..	34	
			<hr/>	809
Converted	..	..	638	
Not read at the end of the year	..	..	137	

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A total of 29,797 injections were given in 1959, making a grand total of 68,235 injections since the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme started in 1956. The majority of the work was done in the spring and early summer, when a concentrated publicity campaign was used by means of advertisements in the local press, posters, and leaflets. A broadcasting van was also used on a number of occasions. Open sessions were held on clinic premises, the Central Library, Town Hall Assembly Rooms and outside the Millmoor Football Ground, in works premises and at a local cinema. With such a wide variety of activities, co-operation was required from a broad cross-section of the community. This was always forthcoming and resulted in a very successful campaign. Because of this, it is hoped that the appropriate age groups will have a high measure of protection against this disease.

The following table shows the total number of injections given since the commencement of the scheme in 1956 :

	Under 15 years	Over 15 years	Expectant Mothers
First injection	18,490	5,119	734
Second injection	18,049	7,390	702
Third injection... ..	14,263	3,137	351
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	50,802	15,646	1,787
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service continued to function as a joint service with the Fire Brigade as in previous years and was operated from the Fire Station, Erskine Road, Rotherham, under the direction of the Chief Fire Officer who is also the Director of the Ambulance Service.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements made with neighbouring authorities of the West Riding County Council and the City of Sheffield. The Council also operate the 'knock for knock' arrangements with other authorities who operate the scheme.

The details of cases dealt with and the mileage involved in the year 1959 were as follows :

		Ambulances	Cars	Totals
Cases removed—				
within the Borough	..	5358	20412	25770
other authorities	..	732	349	1081
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	6090	20761	26851
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Mileage—				
within the Borough	..	56733	40370	97103
other authorities	..	6283	2367	8650
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	63016	42737	105753
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in the above				
	.. ..	1567	168	1637

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

HOSPITAL LIAISON

INVESTIGATIONS OF HOME CONDITIONS

The following table gives details of the work performed by Health Visitors and Home Help Visitors under the arrangements made with the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee for the furnishing of home reports where necessary for inclusion in the patient's hospital record. Similarly, all discharges from hospital are notified and follow-up visits are paid to the homes of children, old people, and other cases where a request for this has been made :

				Hospital	Number of visits	
					Health Visitors	Home Help Visitors
Visits to hospitals, etc.						
Paediatric clinics and wards	..	..	..	Rotherham Hospital	85	
				Moorgate General Hospital		
Maternity wards	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital	69	
Geriatric wards	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital		103
				Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		51
				Rotherham Hospital		103
				Rosehill Hospital		-
General wards	..	..	..	Rotherham Hospital	-	
				Moorgate General Hospital		
Chest Clinic	..	..	..		34	
Investigation of home conditions.						
'A' forms for children admitted to hospital and including special reports requested by Paediatrician or Chest Physician from health visitor attending clinic	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital	453	
				Rotherham Hospital		
				Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'A' forms for aged sick admitted plus any special reports asked for by Physician				Moorgate General Hospital		464
				Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		416
				Rotherham Hospital		16
Aged persons surveys of home conditions for future care	..	..	..	Moorgate General Hospital		510
				Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		16
				Rotherham Hospital		432
'A' Forms, for aged sick and others	..			Moorgate General Hospital	83	
				Rotherham Hospital		
				Oakwood Hall Hospital		
Tuberculosis survey visits	..	..		Oakwood Hall Hospital	38	
Enquiries from almoners of Sheffield hospitals re home conditions	..			Sheffield Royal Hospital	130	10
				Sheffield Royal Infirmary	(all	8
				Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy	sources)	103
Reports and social conditions re applications for hospital confinement	..			Moorgate General Hospital	333	
				Listerdale Maternity Home		
				Hallamshire Maternity Home		

	Hospital	Number of visits	
		Health Visitors	Home Help Visitors
Supervisory visits to patients on discharge from hospital			
'B' forms and special requests for children	Moorgate General Hospital	}	296
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'B' forms and special requests for aged	Moorgate General Hospital		290
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		7
	Rotherham Hospital		361
'B' forms and special requests for others including tuberculosis	Moorgate General Hospital	}	53
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		

PAEDIATRIC CLINICS

The number of attendances made by children at these clinics was as follows :

	Moorgate General Hospital	Doncaster Gate Hospital
Children under 5 years	191	107
Children 5 years and over	226	116

The Consultant Paediatrician held two special development progress clinic sessions at Child Welfare Centres during the year.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT, MOORGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Regular liaison visits have been made by health visitors to the Maternity Department at Moorgate General Hospital throughout the year.

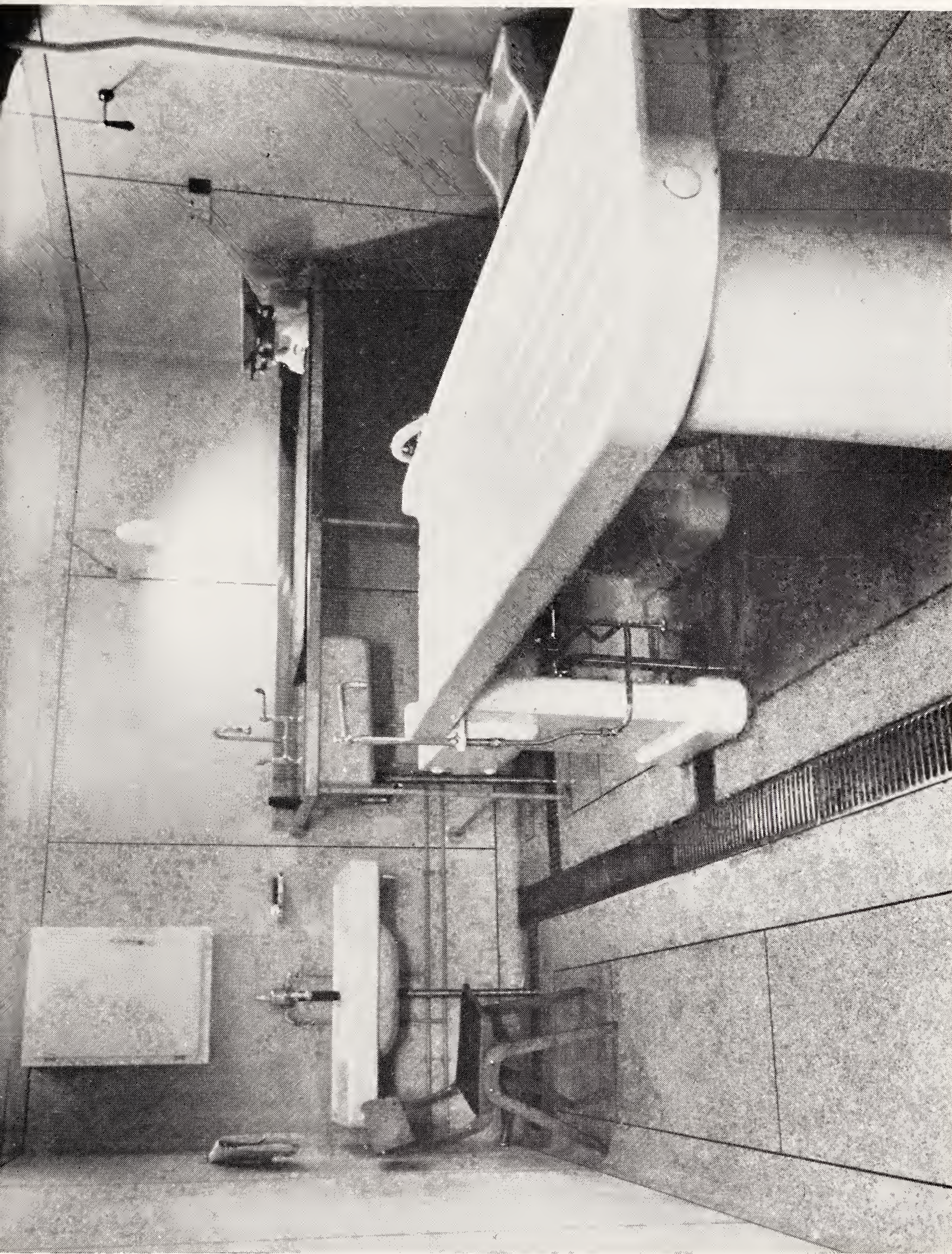
Number of visits made	29
Number of mothers interviewed	373

THE CHEST CLINIC

Weekly liaison visits have been made to the Chest Clinic by the Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor. Of the 374 persons who were contacts of tuberculous patients, and were referred to the Chest Clinic by health visitors, 348 were examined. Home background reports for all new patients notified as suffering from tuberculosis have been submitted to the Chest Physician.

HOME ACCIDENTS

Continued publicity in the prevention of home accidents does not appear to have a great deal of effect. Until an accident has occurred in the home the majority of people will not take the necessary action to prevent simple accidents occurring.



Post-mortem room in Public Mortuary

The following table gives a summary of persons who were treated at Doncaster Gate Hospital as a result of home accidents :

	Total number of accidents to persons				Number of accidents causing scalds to persons				Number of accidents causing burns to persons			
	Under 5 yrs.	5-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total
January												
1959	43	354	27	424	6	5	0	11	3	5	1	9
1958	46	255	38	339	0	4	1	5	3	10	3	16
February												
1959	46	324	22	392	3	4	0	7	0	6	0	6
1958	40	335	21	396	2	3	0	5	7	5	0	12
March												
1959	69	465	23	557	2	5	0	7	2	7	0	9
1958	59	358	32	449	0	5	1	6	4	3	0	7
April												
1959	97	499	17	613	2	9	0	11	3	8	0	11
1958	91	507	28	626	3	7	1	11	2	9	1	12
May												
1959	107	569	27	703	1	10	0	11	4	7	0	11
1958	102	478	30	610	4	11	0	15	4	7	0	11
June												
1959	124	606	27	757	5	3	1	9	3	4	0	7
1958	94	413	22	529	3	6	0	9	2	4	0	6
July												
1959	98	546	27	671	4	4	0	8	5	9	0	14
1958	95	395	20	510	6	4	0	10	3	7	0	10
August												
1959	111	558	24	693	4	5	1	10	0	6	0	6
1958	90	447	25	562	9	3	0	12	2	3	0	5
September												
1959	96	540	21	657	3	6	0	9	5	11	0	16
1958	87	512	22	621	9	5	1	15	4	2	0	6
October												
1959	85	575	36	696	1	7	0	8	6	12	3	21
1958	76	415	40	531	5	9	0	14	5	6	0	11
November												
1959	60	385	24	469	5	4	0	9	4	22	2	28
1958	71	396	27	494	5	3	1	9	4	15	0	19
December												
1959	54	353	29	436	4	7	0	11	4	7	1	12
1958	49	335	28	412	3	3	0	6	6	4	0	10
Total												
1959	990	5774	304	7068	40	69	2	111	39	104	7	150
1958	900	4846	333	6079	49	63	5	117	46	75	4	125

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 41 new cases of tuberculosis were notified or came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health. 348 persons were examined as contacts at the contact clinic. Persons who failed to keep their appointments were re-visited and urged to attend.

In every household where there was a known case of tuberculosis, parents of young children were informed of the benefits of B.C.G. vaccination and 342 children were vaccinated during 1959.

The health visitors paid 486 visits and re-visits to patients during 1959 and made 34 attendances at the Chest Clinic for the purpose of exchanging information regarding cases or contacts of the disease. 86 cases were nursed at home by the Home Nurses, who made 13,387 nursing visits. Details of these cases will be found in the Home Nursing Section of this report.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The work of the Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports. The area covered by the Committee is that of the Rotherham Chest Clinic area comprising the County Borough of Rotherham and the surrounding West Riding districts of Maltby and the Rawmarsh Urban District Councils, and the Rotherham and Kiveton Park Rural District Councils.

The scheme of care and after-care is operated through the Rotherham Chest Clinic and all recommendations for assistance are made by the Chest Physician. Secretarial assistance and other sundry expenses are provided by the Rotherham Corporation and are given a token value of £40.

Grants of clothing, bedding and extra nourishment were made to patients and the Committee also provided £3 0s. 0d. a month to the Medical Superintendent of the Oakwood Hall Hospital for the provision of concerts and prizes for whist drives, etc., together with a grant for Christmas extras. The scheme of Christmas grants to patients on leave from hospital was continued, together with gifts to those necessitous patients receiving treatment at the Chest Clinic or in receipt of assistance from the Committee.

The six men employed as car park attendants are under the care of the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic and full co-operation is maintained with the Local Rehabilitation Officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

DOMESTIC HELP

The Home Help Service has had the opportunity within its limits of helping in 1,015 homes in the County Borough. It is pleasing to report that the home helps have been accepted into the homes of these people with affection and gratitude and this has enabled the service to assist in alleviating the many problems associated with domiciliary care.

The following table gives details of the 1,015 homes served by the Home Help Service during 1959 :

	Brought forward from 1958		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	
Maternity	13	—	115	—	128	—	128
Other sickness	23	—	41	1	64	1	65
Old age	515	1	198	20	713	21	734
Tired mothers	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Evening Service ..	30	—	56	—	86	—	86
	581	1	412	21	993	22	1015

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by home helps during 1959 is given in the following table and, for the purpose of comparison, the corresponding figures for the previous year are given in brackets :

	Day (Hours)	Evening (Hours)	Night (Hours)	Total (Hours)	Decrease (Hours)	Increase (Hours)
Maternity	11,319 (11,914)			11,319 (11,914)	595	
Tuberculosis	— (698)			— (698)	698	
Other sickness	11,049 (14,191)		— (48)	11,049 (14,239)	3,190	
Old age	200,708 (176,641)	6,281 (2,211)	1,042 (1,440)	208,031 (180,292)		27,739
Tired mothers	103 (417)			103 (417)	314	
Washing Centre ..	4,490 (3,328)			4,490 (3,328)		1,162
	227,669 (207,189)	6,281 (2,211)	1,042 (1,488)	234,992 (210,888)	4,797	28,901

Total actual increase 24,104

EVENING AND NIGHT SERVICES

This service assists over very difficult periods whilst the patient is awaiting hospital or Part III accommodation and is greatly appreciated by the general medical practitioner, who is able to call for assistance at short notice.

HOME HELP RECRUITMENT

The problem of recruiting full-time home helps still continues and it is only possible to maintain the service by part-time helpers assisting with maternity and other full-time cases. There was an increase of 15 home helps employed as compared with the previous year, making a total of 228.

CARE OF THE AGED

The marked increase again made in the help given to the care of the aged is a natural trend in the social development of the domiciliary services. This procedure facilitates admissions to and discharges from hospital and other accommodation.

Thus great savings are made by the application of domiciliary rather than hospital care. This is a point of fundamental importance when assessment is made of the increased costs of the Home Help and Social Welfare Service.

Owing to the improved social conditions and the improvement in preventive medicine, there have been dramatic changes in attitudes towards the needs of old people.

The provision for these needs takes many forms and the importance of finding a common ground for help is essential.

This service supplies the human need—the helping hand, and is the means of bringing about an understanding of human relationships.

In order to appreciate the vital part played by the Home Help Service it is necessary to understand that the results obtained are only accomplished by the home help's enthusiasm for work, skill, her aptitude, personal conduct and her ability to apply common sense.

Of the total aged cases assisted four-fifths were old people living entirely alone, without either husband or wife, in a house, bungalow, flat or in one room. The range of ages being as follows :

32 are aged	65 – 70 years
all others are aged	70 – 92 years

The 16 cases listed below are the only cases on the Home Help Service receiving approximately 4 hours daily service. All other cases, apart from Maternity or General, are given only between 4 to 12 hours service per week, giving an average of 8 hours service per case per week.

The following table gives the average number of aged people assisted weekly, together with the average number of hours and cost per case :

Name	Conditions for Service	Age	Hours given per week	Observations
Mrs. H.	Bedfast, lives alone	70	20	No available relatives in the Borough.
Mr. and Mrs. C.	Bedfast	83) 84)	20	No relatives able to assist with care.
Mrs. P.	Senile, lives alone	86	20	No available relatives in the Borough.
Mrs. W.	Totally disabled, lives alone	92	16	No available relatives in the Borough.
Mrs. I	Bedfast, lives alone	80	20	No available relatives in the Borough.
Miss O.	Bedfast, lives alone	85	17½	Relatives visit in the evenings.
Mrs. F.	Senile, Mental Health case, lives alone	81	17½	Family discord, refuse to assist.
Mrs. B.	Bedfast, totally disabled	78	20	Daughter assists as much as possible.
Mrs. W.	Bedfast, paralysed right side	79	20	Aged brother who assists as much as possible.
Mrs. W.	Bedfast, totally disabled	68	17½	Home Help has to dress and feed. Son assists.
Miss W.	Home-bound, lives alone. Semi-invalid	65	16	Aged brother visits. No available relatives to assist.
Mrs. C.	Home-bound, lives alone. Semi-invalid	88	17½	Son lives at Middlesex. No available relatives to assist.
Mr. and Mrs. J.	Mrs. J. home-bound, Mr. J. Blind	80) 82)	16	Grand-daughter at Sheffield visits. No available relatives to assist.
Miss B.	Semi-invalid, lives alone	85	20	Niece resides in Sheffield. No available relatives to assist.
Mrs. S.	Home-bound, lives alone	84	15	Niece in poor health, unable to visit.
Mrs. W.	Home-bound, senile, bedfast	84	16	Backward son, aged 49, same address.

The average cost per week per case is approximately	..	..	£1	12s.	0d.
The average income from each case is	..	..	..	6s.	0d.
Total cost to local authority	..	..	£1	6s.	0d.

It is evident from this analysis that only the minimum of help is being given to enable the sick, disabled and aged to live peacefully and happily in their own surroundings.

Every application for help is accompanied by a medical certificate from the person's own general medical practitioner. A visit is then made to ascertain other available assistance from relatives, friends or neighbours before any consideration is given to the application for the Home Help Service. In cases where there are relatives, it is explained to them that the care of the patient is their responsibility and that any assistance given by the Home Help Service is merely supplementary.

HOSPITAL LIAISON FOR GERIATRICS

The liaison is greatly appreciated by the hospitals covered under this scheme. A recent addition to the group is Oakwood Hall Hospital where excellent co-operation is extended and reciprocated.

The objects of the liaison are as in previous years to ascertain :

1. Priority based upon social ground for those who need admission to hospital.
2. To inform the hospital of home circumstances as a guide when priority for admission and for discharge is considered.
3. To notify the hospital of any change of circumstances to ensure a "live" waiting list.

Work performed by the Social Workers during the year 1959.

	Hospital				Sheffield hospitals
	Doncaster Gate	Moorgate General	Badsley Moor Lane	Rose-hill	
No. of visits to hospital	103	103	51		
No. of interviews in hospital ..	416	464	8		
No. of home visits	432	510	16	8	40
No. of cases for supervision by Social Worker on discharge ..	361	290	7	8	63
No. of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge	31	52	2	5	13

Total Number of visits for year—2,888

Arrangements were made with the co-operation of the general medical practitioners for 103 home helps to assist with the after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

HOME AND ROAD CASUALTIES

It is of interest to study the table given below which gives the number and types of accidents suffered by old people in 1959.

						Females (60 yrs. and over)	Males (65 yrs. and over)
Burns and scalds	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Collapse	..	..	..	..	..	14	22
Coal gas poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Fractures :							
Femur	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Tibia	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
Arm	..	..	..	..	..	27	1
Rib	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Feet and toes	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nose	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Miscellaneous accidents	..	..	..	..	..	224	143
Home accidents	..	..	..	..	..	87	23
Road accidents	..	..	..	..	..	135	41
Other accidents, e.g. works	..	..	..	..	..	—	19

A survey has been made of casualties dealt with at Doncaster Gate Hospital and the main reasons for these accidents appear to be failing eyesight, dizziness, deafness, too much traffic, fear of crossing the road, staircases without rail or light, worn cellar steps, worn shoes, shoe laces, braces, carpets, pegged rugs, failure to see buckets, brushes, etc., owing sometimes to mental confusion.

It has been possible to advise old people regarding home and road safety and of the need to wear spectacles, although many old people scorn the idea that they have poor eyesight. For example, upon being visited and advised regarding an accident in the home, one old lady, aged 80 years, who had fractured her arm through a fall, said "Don't worry about me luv, it's me husband (whose age was 83 years) that needs glasses, not me. I asked him for change of a 10/- note and he gave me change for a £1." Whereupon the old man replied to the visitor "Well missus ! I've never tried to make a fire wi' a pig's foot like T'owd lass did last week." Efforts are still being made to persuade this old couple to see an optician.

Landlords have been approached with success regarding handrails and broken firegrates. Many calls have been made upon the Chief Public Health Inspector for assistance, which has been given with courtesy and efficiency.

This survey has been another example of the excellent liaison given by the visitors of the Old People's Welfare Committee who have played a vital part in helping to collate the evidence produced in this report.

CENTRAL REGISTER FOR THE AGED

Information given has often helped to trace relatives and friends of a person who is seriously ill or who has died. The function of the Register is :

- (a) The collation of all relevant information regarding aged persons.
- (b) To establish priorities (particularly aged persons living alone).
- (c) To determine the course of action, taking into consideration medical and social conditions.

DOMICILIARY MEALS

In 1959, the Old People's Welfare Committee decided to increase the number of meals provided from 25 to 35 and as a result many more old people have been assisted under this scheme. The part played by good meals in assisting the patient's recovery is now generally recognised. The importance of the co-operation between the voluntary and statutory bodies in this work is invaluable. Great assistance and advice has been given by Councillor P. C. Wright, the Chairman of the Old People's Welfare Committee, and the Mayor, Alderman L. J. Tarbit, has made generous contributions to assist with this particular meals scheme. 8,176 meals were bought, prepared and cooked by the home helps in the old person's own home. Many letters of thanks have been received from all participating in the free meals service.

WASHING CENTRE

The Home Help Washing Service has proved to be a sound economic proposition. The need for a Washing Service and the reasons for its expansion have been amply justified, the need being created by the primitive facilities which placed a heavy burden upon the home helps and caused a high turnover of labour ; the reasons for expansion are a more economic use of home helps and the provision of a higher standard within the home.

Interest has been maintained in this Service and visits and requests for information have been dealt with.

The chart below shows the decrease in the number of hours per case since 1950 with particular emphasis since the inception of the Washing Service in November, 1953.

Number of Hours Averaged per Case		
January, 1950	Average of 13.4 hours per case	
January, 1951	„ 13.9	„
January, 1952	„ 14.6	„
January, 1953	„ 14.4	„
January, 1954	„ 13.6	„
January, 1955	„ 12.7	„
January, 1956	„ 11.8	„
January, 1957	„ 10.5	„
January, 1958	„ 9.8	„
January, 1959	„ 8.6	„
December, 1959	„ 8.1	„

MATERNITY

Demand for assistance in maternity cases is gradually declining. Two main reasons appear to be that the mother can be admitted to hospital free of cost, and the availability of relatives to assist over the short period required.

TUBERCULOSIS

Whilst no actual known case of tuberculosis has been assisted, three cases were found on admission to hospital to be suffering from tuberculosis. These were cared for by home helps before admission to hospital. All home help contacts have since been X-rayed and found to be clear of any infection.

TIRED MOTHERS

The assistance given by the home help provides the means by which the mother can be helped to prevent complete breakdown in health and to take on the full responsibility of caring for her family.

MENTALLY DISABLED

In giving home help assistance in the home of a mentally disabled patient, it is of great importance that there should be a sensitivity towards the person's emotional reactions, and the helper is specially chosen for her tact and ability to understand the abnormal pattern of life often lived by the patient.

It is also necessary for there to be excellent co-operation between the Home Help Organiser/Geriatric Social Worker and the Mental Welfare Officers to facilitate the operation of this part of the Home Help Service.

HOME SAFETY

Home safety forms part of lectures given to home helps on the Training Course. This is beneficial to the helper who can practise home safety in all homes as a regular part of duties performed. Fireguards have again played a prominent part and 53 have been issued during 1959. Old people still complain that fireguards "send the heat up the chimney."

NURSING EQUIPMENT

The following appliances were loaned during 1959 :

Articles								Number Loaned
Rubber sheets	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	462
Draw sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	892
Bed pans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460
Urine bottles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254
Back rests ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Air rings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
Wheel chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Walking sticks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Crutches ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	44
Bed cages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Bed tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Sputum mugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Feeding cups	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
								<hr/> 2930 <hr/>

The above figure shows an increase of 153 articles loaned during the period under review.

HOME HELP TRAINING SCHEME

The training scheme outlined in last year's report is progressing satisfactorily and other lectures have been added to the curriculum.

(1) FIRE PREVENTION

Lectures have been given by the Chief Fire Prevention Officer.

(2) W.V.S. 1 IN 5

Lectures have been given by the Leader of the W.V.S. on nuclear war, i.e. caring for a sick person under an emergency, etc.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Prior to June, 1959, a Chiropody Service was operating on a voluntary basis to assist old people urgently in need of treatment.

In June, 1959, the Council decided to accept a report upon the Ministry of Health Circular 11/59 to establish a Chiropody Service and that Section 28(1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946, be amended accordingly.

The following is an extract from the Council minutes :

(i) That the Service be continued on the same general lines as the one now operating and for the time being the Service be limited to the following categories :

Persons of pensionable age (living at home).

Physically handicapped.

(ii) That the Home Help Organiser/Geriatric Social Worker be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the administration of the service within the Home Help and Social Welfare Services.

(iii) That the present chiropodist, Mr. L. Aldam, M.Ch.As., continue to be employed on a sessional basis, and that the number of chiropodists in the service be increased as and when the need arises.

(iv) That transport be provided between clinics and the homes of patients, when considered necessary by using Health Department transport.

(v) That the clinical decision as to the need for chiropody in any particular case be the responsibility of the Chiropodist who, in case of medical difficulty, will refer to the Medical Officer of Health.

(vi) That domiciliary visits be made to patients who are medically unfit to attend a clinic for treatment.

(vii) That no charge be made for this service to the categories mentioned in (i).

(viii) That equipment be provided as and when necessary.

(ix) That in order to minimise the cost of transport, the van already in use in the Home Help and Social Welfare Section be replaced by a vehicle suitable for the transport of patients.

The following gives details of the number of people who have benefited in the year under review :

Number of females	..	..	..	466
Number of males	..	..	..	203
Number treated at each clinic:				
Redscope	—Females	..	..	81
	Males	..	..	35
Cranworth	—Females	..	..	144
	Males	..	..	66
Ferham	—Females	..	..	149
	Males	..	..	62
Number of domiciliary cases treated :				
	—Females	..	..	92
	Males	..	..	40
Total treatments given				1957

LIAISON

Emphasis must be placed upon the excellent co-operation between the Home Nursing and Home Help Services to the mutual benefit of the patient. All calls for day or night help made by the Home Nursing Superintendent are given immediate attention, and in return assistance and advice is readily given by the Home Nursing Superintendent.

The liaison which exists with the general medical practitioner has continued throughout the year and the immediate availability of a home help has provided the necessary link in assisting the patients to be cared for in their own homes.

Good co-operation exists between the Ambulance Service personnel and this section of the Health Department. Great assistance is rendered to prevent a home help being sent to any old person who has either been found dead at home, or met with an accident and taken to hospital.

Inquests have been attended by the Home Help Organiser and Geriatric Social Worker during the year under review, and many expressions of appreciation have been received from the police and Coroner's officers.

A very close and useful co-operation is also maintained with all statutory and voluntary organisations including National Assistance Officers, Red Cross, Women's Voluntary Service and the Old People's Welfare Committee. This is a great asset when help is required in many social problems.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act, 1959, has not yet come into full operation but many of the recommendations contained therein are gradually being introduced, the most significant of these being the informal admission of mental patients into hospitals. In June, a Community Preventive and After-care Service was introduced and is working most satisfactorily.

It is evident that the mental health services will need to be expanded in view of the greater emphasis on care in the community of persons suffering from mental disorder. Many of the recommendations made can be put into effect without the passing of legislation. At the same time the Minister recognises that many of the proposals made cannot be effected in a short time. He is, however, hopeful that progress will be as rapid as circumstances allow.

Many of the recommendations made, such as training centres for children and adults, and home visiting, are already established and may only require extension. Consideration is also being given to the gradual introduction of hostels and social centres.

During the year under review arrangements were made in conjunction with the Medical Superintendent, Middlewood Hospital, whereby Mr. H. E. Coates, Assistant Mental Health Officer, and Miss G. Calam, Mental Health Social Worker, could be seconded to the hospital for four weeks in order to improve liaison, and Miss Calam commenced on the 9th November. The benefit derived from visits of this nature is an appreciation of what happens once a patient is admitted into hospital and of some of the difficulties experienced by hospital staff, which were hitherto unknown. In short, one sees the other side of the fence. We are indebted to the Medical Superintendent for agreeing to this arrangement which is further evidence of the growing liaison between this Authority and the local Mental Hospital.

The removal of the Mental Health Service from 25a Effingham Street to more spacious premises at Ferham Villa, Kimberworth Road, centralises the Mental Service; the new accommodation being in the same grounds as the Adult and Junior Training Centres.

It is obvious that with greater emphasis on community care the future Mental Health Service programme will require a great deal of thought and planning and this will need to be decided within the next few months and not later than April, 1960, if the Ministry request for Local Authority proposals is to be complied with.

A sessional meeting of the Royal Society of Health was held in Rotherham on 5th November, 1959. The morning meeting was devoted to a Symposium on "Re-orientation in Mental Health." The talks and discussion did much to bring about a greater public awareness of what is a most serious problem and undoubtedly did a great deal towards promoting liaison between the many services which are in some way connected with the care and after-care of people suffering from mental disorder.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-38

The following table gives details of defectives in institutions as at 31st December, 1959 :

	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	28	34	62
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	5	5
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	6	1	7
Stoke Park Hospital	2	1	3
Thundercliffe Grange Hospital, R'ham.	1	1	2
Rampton Institution	3	—	3
Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield	—	2	2
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	1	—	1
Aston Hall Hospital, Sheffield	—	2	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	1	1
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield	1	1	2
Victoria Hospital	1	—	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester	1	—	1
Royal Albert Hospital	—	—	—
Ridgeway Hospital	1	—	1
Little Plumstead Hospital	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	46	48	94
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of cases in institutions shows a decrease of three from the previous year. Of the 94 cases in institutions, only 26 are now subject to an order under the Mental Deficiency Acts, the rest are in hospital on an informal basis. During the year two cases—both female—were admitted (informally). Discharges from institutions during the year numbered five—one male and four females.

There was only one case (male) on licence at the end of the year.

Thirty-three cases granted holiday leave were escorted from and to institutions by officers of the Mental Health Service.

SHORT TERM CARE

Eleven cases were admitted into institutions for periods of short term care. Details are as follows :

	Male	Female	Total
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham ...	6	1	7
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield ...	2	1	3
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals for 1959 ...	9	2	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals for 1958 ...	10	6	16

WAITING LIST (MENTAL DEFICIENCY HOSPITALS)

A survey of the cases awaiting admission into institutions as at the 31st December, 1959, shows that 27 cases were awaiting admission. Details of these cases are as follows :

				URGENT				NON-URGENT				Total			
				Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16					
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Cot and Chair cases	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Low Grade (ambulant)	...	...	...	4	1	—	2	1	—	11	1	20
High Grade (ambulant)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Total				6	1	—	2	1	2	14	1	27
Total for 1958				6	4	—	2	1	3	14	—	30

GUARDIANSHIP CASES

No change occurred during the year in the number of guardianship cases. Three adult female defectives remain with private guardians under the general supervision of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

ASCERTAINMENT (MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913-38, SECTION 30)

The following cases were ascertained during 1959 :

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Notified by the Local Education Authority			
(a) under Section 57 (3) Education Act 1944	1	1	2
(b) under Section 57 (5) Education Act 1944	1	6	7
(2) Other cases reported and ascertained 'Subject to be dealt with'	1	1	2
(3) Cases ascertained but not 'Subject to be dealt with' ...	—	—	—
Total	3	8	11
Total for 1958	16	13	29

Of the cases ascertained the majority, as in previous years, were notified by the Local Education Authority.

COMMUNITY CARE OF SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL AND SUB-NORMAL CASES.

The following statistics relate to the number of severely sub-normal and sub-normal cases in the various classes who were receiving care as at 31st December, 1959.

		Male	Female	Total
(1) Severely sub-normal and sub-normal on licence ..		1	—	1
(2) Severely sub-normal and sub-normal under guardianship		—	3	3
(3) Severely sub-normal and sub-normal “subject to be dealt with”				
(a) Statutory supervision		62	78	140
(b) Others		6	16	22
(4) Severely sub-normal and sub-normal “Not subject to be dealt with”				
(a) Voluntary supervision		16	14	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		85	111	196
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for 1958		91	115	206
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

With the exception of the three cases under guardianship, the community care of the above cases was carried out by officers of the Mental Health Service. The number of routine visits made in connection with the severely sub-normal and sub-normal during the year totalled 727 as against 603 for the year 1958. Many visits on behalf of or in the interests of cases were also made to the Ministry of Labour, National Assistance Board, Juvenile Employment Office and Women’s Voluntary Service, etc. Of the cases cared for, one left the area, two were admitted into institutions and after careful and thorough investigation nineteen were removed from the register of cases receiving community care.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE (NUMBER ON REGISTER 30)

Eighteen boys and twelve girls whose ages range from 6 years to 14 years were in attendance at this centre at the end of the year. Attendances for the year totalled 9,812 half days out of a possible 11,986, which is equal to an average attendance of 81.86 per cent compared with 86.02 per cent for 1958. As in previous years the centre has functioned most satisfactorily and the staff has worked most conscientiously.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE (NUMBER ON REGISTER 39)

At the end of the year under review twenty adult males and nineteen adult females were in attendance at this centre. Attendances for the year totalled 13,434 half days out of a possible 15,130, giving an average attendance of 88.79 per cent (88.2 per cent 1958).

Enthusiasm and progress have been evident throughout the year and this is due in no small measure to the awarding of trophies to both males and females for progress and performance. In this centre too, the staff have worked extremely well and the attendance, which is purely voluntary, reflects the good harmony which exists between teacher and pupil.

OPEN DAYS—JUNIOR AND ADULT TRAINING CENTRES

The Open Day for parents and friends was held on the 24th November. The attendance of approximately 160 people was a record for this function and parents and friends are to be congratulated for the interest shown. Once again a coloured film of the pupils' annual outing was screened and this was received most enthusiastically. A wide range of articles made by the pupils was on sale and the high standard of work was commented upon by many. Proceeds of the sale amounted to £69 1s. 11d., bringing the total sale of goods for the year to £251 4s. 10d.

PARENT/TEACHER ASSOCIATION (ADULT AND JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRES)

The association continues to function most satisfactorily and the committee have worked extremely hard with a great team spirit prevailing. Membership now totals 89 and regular monthly social evenings have been held during the winter.

A Christmas Party held for the pupils was very much appreciated and parents augmented the grant made for the party by providing the food, etc. There is no doubt that this association has done much to bring about closer co-operation between home and centre.

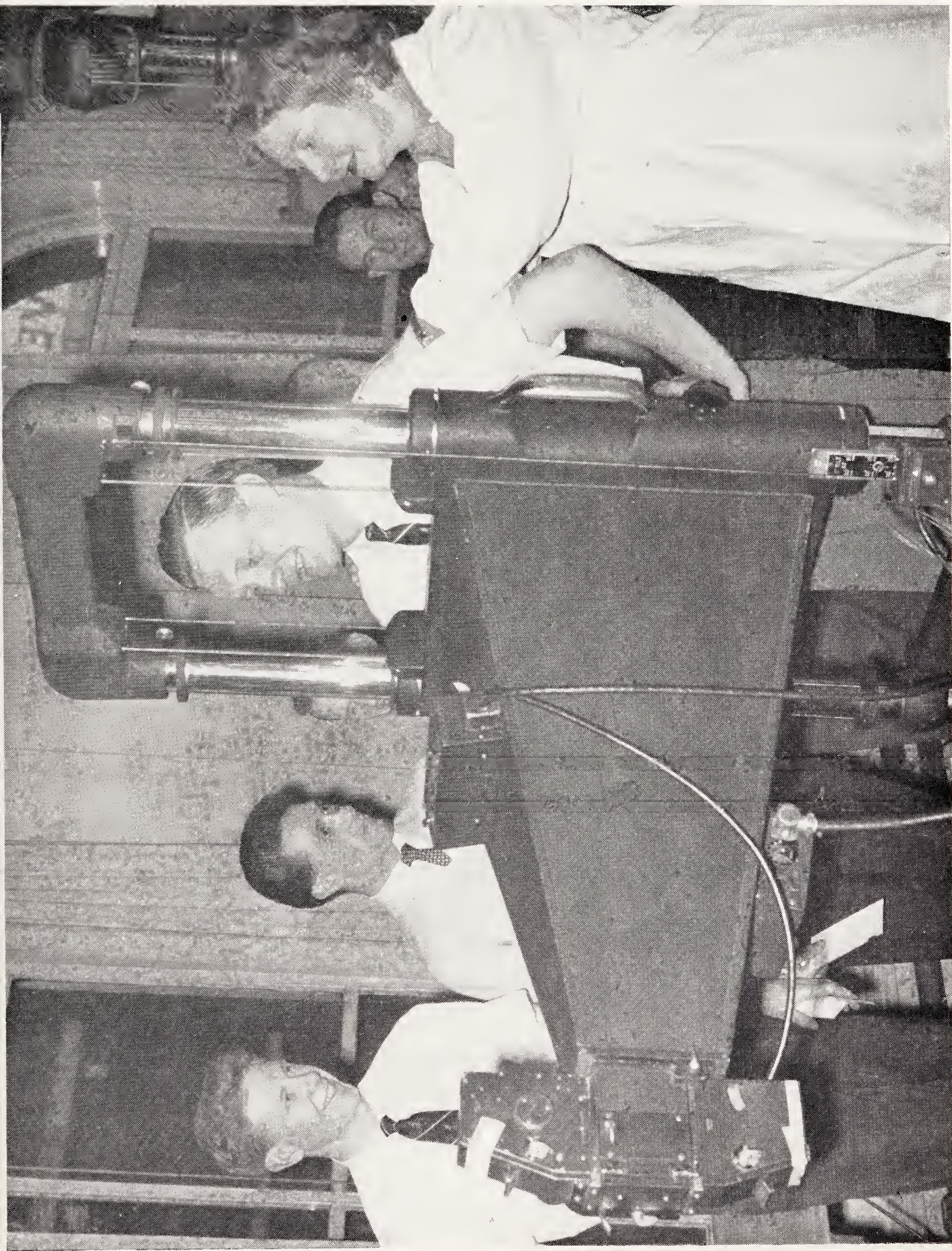
LUNACY ACT 1890 AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACT 1930

The following table gives details of cases investigated by the Duly Authorised Officers and the resultant action with comparable figures for the previous two years.

	1959	1958	1957	
Disposal of the cases investigated				
Admitted into designated Wards (Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890)	78	101	81	
Admitted Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1870 (Certified)	—	4	2	
Admitted Section 5, Mental Treatment Act, 1930 (Temporary)	—	—	—	
Admitted Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930 (Voluntary)	25	19	17	
Admitted Section 6, Mental Health Act, 1959 (Informal) ...	9	—	—	
Examined under provisions of Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890 and found not to be certifiable	—	1	2	
No action taken for admission to hospital	51	59	57	
	—	—	—	
Total number of cases investigated	163	184	159	
	—	—	—	
Final disposal of cases dealt with under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890				
Discharged	Certified	Died	Re-graded Voluntary	Re-graded Informal
—	—	—	72	6

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED INTO MENTAL HOSPITALS FROM WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA OF THIS AUTHORITY

	Section 20	Certified	Informal	Voluntary	Total
By Duly Authorised Officers	78	—	9	25	112
Admitted direct	—	—	30	37	67
	—	—	—	—	—
	78	—	39	62	179
	—	—	—	—	—



Mass X-Ray. Rotherham United football team having annual check-up

The total number of admissions shows an increase of 11 compared with 1958. The services of a duly authorised officer were called for on 39 occasions outside normal working hours.

AFTER-CARE

At the commencement of the year 112 cases were receiving after-care. The number of new cases referred during the year totalled 41 and the number on the after-care register at the close of the year was 105.

Visits made in connection with cases receiving after-care totalled 910 as compared with 616 for the year 1958. The effectiveness of community care is largely dependent on the number and quality of staff and as the volume of work under this heading continues to increase the recruiting of staff to cope with this extra work requires consideration.

COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

By arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, a Consultant Psychiatrist is placed at the disposal of the Local Health Authority for one session per week and this is to be extended to two sessions should the need become greater. In the main, this service caters for two classes of patient :

- (a) Those discharged from hospital where timely intervention may avoid relapse;
- (b) Cases who, though not showing signs of acute mental disorder, could possibly develop more severe symptoms due to the nature of their illness or the prevailing environmental conditions.

Whilst basically prevention and after-care are the two main principles, it is intended to make the system as fluid as possible.

This service is conducted at the Mental Health Department, Ferham Villa, and the Consultant Psychiatrist is available to undertake non-urgent domiciliary visits. It is hoped that where possible the Psychiatrist will be joined by the general medical practitioner when making the visits. Since inauguration, the Consultant Psychiatrist has held twenty-three sessions. Valuable discussions have taken place between the Psychiatrist and members of the Mental Health staff. The service has worked most smoothly and is, without doubt, a valuable asset. All general medical practitioners have been notified of the service and many have made use of it.

WELFARE

In accordance with Circular 1/54 of the Ministry of Health dealing with the subjects for inclusion in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health the following items are included :

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 AND 1951

The Welfare Committee is responsible for the carrying out of the Council's Schemes under the above Act.

A joint sub-committee dealing with the Care of the Aged was formed in March, 1951, with three members each from the Health and the Welfare Committees of the Council. These are the Committee's Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and one other member from each committee.

BLIND PERSONS

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at 31st December, 1959, was 246. There was an increase of 1 from the previous year, and the following table gives details of the age and sex of the cases remaining on the register :

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years and under 16 years	2	1	3
Over 16 years and under 20 years	—	3	3
Over 20 years and under 30 years	2	1	3
Over 30 years and under 40 years	6	4	10
Over 40 years and under 50 years	12	9	21
Over 50 years and under 60 years	12	12	24
Over 60 years and under 70 years	21	20	41
Over 70 years	62	79	141
Totals	117	129	246

Details of the employability of the cases aged over 16 years are as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Employed	16	2	18
Trained, but unemployed	2	—	2
Training	—	—	—
Trainable	—	—	—
Unemployable	97	126	223
Totals	115	128	243

The following table gives details of the occupation of the persons employed or trained but unemployed:

Occupation	Employed		Trained, but unemployed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Basket Makers	2	—	—	—
Braille Copyists	1	—	—	—
Brush Makers	4	—	1	—
Knitters	—	2	—	—
Labourers	2	—	—	—
Mat Makers	2	—	—	—
Mattress Makers	1	—	—	—
Physiotherapists	1	—	—	—
Piano Tuners	2	—	1	—
Poultry Keepers	1	—	—	—
Totals	16	2	2	—

As in past years each new case is examined by the Consultant Ophthalmologists Miss E. Hatherley or Mr. T. Stafford Maw, and Form B.D.8 completed. Seventy-eight reports on this form were received during 1959, 26 in respect of persons certified blind, 10 were partially-sighted, 35 were re-examined, of these 6 were certified blind and 7 were decertified, 7 were found to be not blind.

A study of these reports shows the following conditions obtained:—

Condition	Blind	Partial blindness	Re-examined	Not blind
Aphakia	—	—	1	1
Aphakia and Senile Cataract	—	—	1	—
Amblyopia Ex Anopesia and Myopia	—	—	1	—
Amphthalmos and Chronic Glaucoma	1	—	—	—
Arterio Sclerosis	—	—	1	—
Arterio Sclerosis and Optic Atrophy	—	—	1	—
Bi-Lateral Senile Cataract	1	—	—	—
Cataract	1	1	12	1
Cataract and Perforating Injury	—	—	2	—
Cataract and Urietis	1	—	—	—
Choroido-Retinal Degeneration	—	—	1	—
Choroido Retinal Degeneration and Traumatic Cataract	—	—	1	—
Central Choroido-Retinal Degeneration	1	2	1	—
Congenital Nystagmus	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacity	—	—	1	—
Chronic Glaucoma	—	—	1	—
Central Myopic Choroido-Retinal Atrophy	1	—	—	—
Central Choroidal Sclerosis	1	1	—	—

Condition	Blind	Partial Blindness	Re- examined	Not Blind
Compound Myopic Astigmatism and Mixed Astigmatism	—	1	—	—
Compound Hypermetropia Astigmatism	—	—	—	1
Detachment of Retina and Arterio Sclerotic Retinopathy	1	—	—	—
Disci-Form Degeneration	1	—	1	—
Enucleation of Right Eye due to Injury	—	—	—	1
Glaucoma	2	—	—	—
Glaucoma and Amblyopia	—	—	1	—
Hypertension and Retinopathy	—	1	—	—
High Myopia	1	—	—	—
High Myopia and Detached Retina	1	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	1
Macular Degeneration	1	—	—	—
Macular Degeneration and Lens Opacities	1	—	—	—
Macular Haemorrhage and Optic Atrophy	—	1	—	—
Myopia and Cataract	—	—	1	—
Optic Atrophy	1	—	2	—
Optic Atrophy and Tumour of the Optic Nerve ..	1	—	—	—
Occlusion of Central Retinal Artery	—	—	—	1
Old Urietis and Senile Cataract	1	—	—	—
Retinal Arterio Sclerosis and Optic Atrophy ..	—	—	1	—
Retinal Arterio Sclerosis	—	—	1	—
Senile Cataract	4	1	1	1
Senile Choroidal Sclerosis and Senile Cataract ..	—	—	1	—
Senile Macular Degeneration	2	1	1	—
Senile Cataract and Absolute Glaucoma	1	—	—	—
Symble Pharon	—	1	—	—
Thrombosis of Central Veins	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	26	10	35	7

The following observations are made in amplification of the above table :

APHAKIA

One partially-sighted case re-examined and decertified, one examined and found not blind.

APHAKIA AND SENILE CATARACT

One partially-sighted case re-examined and decertified.

AMBLYOPIA EX ANOPSIA AND MYOPIA

One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

AMOPHTHALMOS AND CHRONIC GLAUCOMA

One registered blind, medical treatment recommended.

ARTERIO SCLEROSIS

One partially-sighted case re-examined and decertified, medical treatment recommended.

ARTERIO SCLEROSIS AND OPTIC ATROPHY

One partially-sighted case re-examined and transferred to Blind Register, medical treatment recommended.

BI-LATERAL SENILE CATARACT

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

CATARACT

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

One partially-sighted case unwilling to undergo operation.

Twelve partially-sighted cases re-examined—two transferred to Blind Register, one of these requiring surgical treatment if, and when, general condition permits, the other no treatment recommended. Five no treatment recommended and one requiring surgical treatment. Four decertified.

One case examined—found to be not blind.

CATARACT AND PERFORATING INJURY

One registered blind case re-examined—no treatment recommended. One observation case re-examined and found to be partially-sighted requiring surgical treatment later.

CATARACT AND URIETIS

One case registered blind requiring hospital supervision.

CHOROIDO RETINAL DEGENERATION

One observation case re-examined and found to be not blind—no treatment recommended.

CHOROIDO-RETINAL DEGENERATION AND TRAUMATIC CATARACT

One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

CENTRAL CHOROIDO RETINAL DEGENERATION

One case registered blind no treatment recommended, two cases partially-sighted requiring no treatment, one case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

CONGENITAL NYSTAGMUS

One partially-sighted case re-examined requiring optical treatment.

CORNEAL OPACITY

One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

CHRONIC GLAUCOMA

One partially-sighted case re-examined and transferred to Blind Register requiring hospital treatment.

CENTRAL MYOPIC CHOROIDO-RETINAL ATROPHY

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

CENTRAL CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS

Two cases examined, one registered blind, one partially-sighted—no treatment recommended in either case.

COMPOUND MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM AND MIXED ASTIGMATISM

One partially-sighted case requiring hospital supervision.

COMPOUND HYPERMETROPIA ASTIGMATISM

One case examined and found not blind—no treatment recommended.

DETACHMENT OF RETINA AND ARTERIO SCLEROTIC RETINOPATHY

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

DISCI-FORM DEGENERATION

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended, one partially-sighted case re-examined requiring hospital supervision.

ENUCLEATION OF RIGHT EYE DUE TO INJURY

One case examined and found not blind, condition of left eye good.

GLAUCOMA

Two cases registered blind, one no treatment recommended, the other requiring hospital supervision.

GLAUCOMA AND AMBLYOPIA

One observation case re-examined and found not blind requiring hospital treatment

HYPERTENSION AND RETINOPATHY

One partially-sighted case requiring medical treatment.

HIGH MYOPIA

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

HIGH MYOPIA AND DETACHED RETINA

One case registered blind requiring surgical treatment.

KERATITIS

One case examined and found not blind—no treatment recommended.

MACULAR DEGENERATION

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

MACULAR DEGENERATION AND LENS OPACITIES

One case registered blind requiring medical treatment.

MACULAR HAEMORRHAGE AND OPTIC ATROPHY

One partially-sighted case requiring medical treatment.

MYOPIA AND CATARACT

One partially-sighted case re-examined requiring surgical treatment at early convenience

OPTIC ATROPHY

One case registered blind requiring medical treatment, two partially-sighted cases re-examined, one requiring hospital supervision.

OPTIC ATROPHY AND TUMOUR OF OPTIC NERVE

One case registered blind—no treatment recommended.

OCCCLUSION OF CENTRAL RETINAL ARTERY

One case examined and found to be not blind—no treatment recommended.

OLD URIETIS AND SENILE CATARACT

One case registered blind—surgical treatment recommended if and when general condition permits.

RETINAL ARTERIO SCLEROSIS AND OPTIC ATROPHY

One partially-sighted case re-examined and transferred to Blind Register—no treatment recommended.

RETINAL ARTERIO SCLEROSIS

One partially-sighted case re-examined—no treatment recommended.

SENILE CATARACT

Four cases registered blind, two requiring medical treatment, two surgical treatment at early convenience.

One partially-sighted case requiring medical treatment.

One case re-examined and transferred to Blind Register requiring surgical treatment at early convenience.

One case examined and found not blind—surgical treatment recommended at early convenience.

SENILE CHOROIDAL SCLEROSIS AND SENILE CATARACT

One observation case re-examined and found not blind—surgical treatment recommended.

SENILE MACULAR DEGENERATION

Two cases registered blind, one requiring surgical treatment at early convenience, the other no treatment recommended.

One partially-sighted case requiring hospital supervision.

One re-examined—hospital supervision recommended.

SENILE CATARACT AND ABSOLUTE GLAUCOMA

One case registered blind—medical treatment recommended.

SYMBLEPHARON

One case partially-sighted requiring hospital supervision.

THROMBOSIS OF CENTRAL VEINS

One case registered blind requiring hospital supervision.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The following cases of epilepsy are known to the Welfare Department :

INSTITUTIONAL :	Males	Females	Total
“The Mount”, Rotherham (Part III Accommodation)			
Rotherham cases	3	3	6
West Riding cases	1	—	1
David Lewis Colony, Manchester	—	2	2
Maghull Homes, near Liverpool	1	—	1
AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register	14	11	25
	—	—	—
	19	16	35
	—	—	—

Eleven cases of Cerebral Palsy are also known to that Department, and details of these are as follows :

INSTITUTIONAL :	Males	Females	Total
“The Mount”, Rotherham (Part III Accommodation)			
Rotherham cases	1	—	1
West Riding cases	1	1	2
Huddersfield C.B. cases	—	1	1
AT HOME :			
On Handicapped Persons Register	5	2	7
	—	—	—
	7	4	11
	—	—	—

All the cases resident in The Mount and At Home are under the medical care of their own doctors.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM
(EDUCATION COMMITTEE)



REPORT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1959

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population—Registrar General's estimate as at mid-year 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,560
School population—December 1959, number on rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,379
Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,255
Nursery Schools :								
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Primary Schools :								
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,891
Secondary Modern Schools :								
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,124
Voluntary Schools :								
Number of schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Average number on roll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754
Secondary Grammar Schools :								
High School for Girls—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589
Grammar School (Boys)—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
Secondary Technical Schools :								
Oakwood Technical High School—Number of pupils—Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
Special Schools :								
Newman Open Air School—Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Abbey Special School (Educationally sub-normal children)—								
Number of pupils...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following is a list of the school clinics and treatment centres provided, together with the sessional times :—

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
FERHAM HOUSE CLINIC, Kimberworth Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Medical sessions—Mondays.
Ophthalmic.	Specialist's session — Tuesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses re-inspection—as required.
Ear, nose and throat.	Specialist's session—Tuesdays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Mondays to Fridays, 2.0 to 5.30 p.m.
Dental.	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Child guidance.	Psychiatrist—Tuesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Educational Psychologist—Tuesdays, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesdays 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Additional sessions arranged as required.
Chiropody.	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Speech therapy.	Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Tuesdays 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Thursdays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. Fridays 9.0 to 10.30 a.m. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Physiotherapy.	Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Immunisation.	Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.15 p.m.
CRANWORTH ROAD CLINIC, Cranworth Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Medical sessions—Mondays.

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
Orthopaedic.	Specialist's session—2nd and 4th Thursday in the month, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Ophthalmic.	Specialist's session — Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Nurses re-inspections—as required.
Physiotherapy.	Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Thursdays 9.0 to 10.0 a.m. Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Ear, nose and throat.	Specialist's session—Fridays, 10.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. ; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Dental.	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Chiropody.	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Speech therapy.	Mondays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m. ; Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. ; Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.
Immunisation.	Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.15 p.m.
THORPE HESLEY CLINIC, Thorpe Hesley Primary School, Upper Wortley Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical sessions — 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions —Fridays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Speech therapy.	Fridays, 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.
GREASBROUGH CLINIC, Public Hall, Greasbrough, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical sessions—1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions —Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
BLACKBURN CLINIC, Blackburn Primary School, Baring Road, Blackburn, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical Sessions—2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
<p>HIGH GREAVE CLINIC, High Greave Primary School, High Greave Road, East Herringthorpe, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</p>	<p>Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.</p>
<p>NEWMAN OPEN AIR SCHOOL, Whiston, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation. Physiotherapy. Speech therapy</p>	<p>Merical sessions—as required. Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon or 1.30 to 4.0 p.m. As required—at medical sessions. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.</p>
<p>ABBEY SPECIAL SCHOOL, Junior Department, Scholes, Rotherham</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</p>	<p>Medical sessions—alternate Thursdays 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.</p>
<p>Senior Department, Kimberworth, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.</p>	<p>Medical sessions—alternate Thursdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.</p>
<p>ST. JOHN'S GREEN CLINIC, Kimberworth Park, Rotherham.</p> <p>Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation.</p>	<p>Medical sessions—Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. As required—at medical sessions.</p>

SUMMARY OF WORK

A. Medical Officers at schools :									
Routine inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,762
Special inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100
B. Medical Officers at clinics :									
Routine inspections of children's homes and boarded-out children	..	..							183
Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,884
Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,304
Inspections under employment of children byelaws	..	..							154
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333
C. Specialists at clinics :									
Special inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,795
Re-inspection at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,079
D. Dental Officers :									
Routine inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,982
Special inspections (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Special inspections (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	594
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,570
Attendances for treatment (non-school cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,375
E. School Nurses :									
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,215
Examinations for cleanliness in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,981
Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804
Treatment of minor ailments in clinics (school children)	..	..	..						11,319
				(pre-school children)	..	..			136
Treatment of aural defects in clinics (school children)	..	..	..						3,228
				(pre-school children)	..	..			198
F. Speech Therapist :									
Treatments for speech training (school children)	..	..	..						826
				(pre-school children)	..	..			192
G. Chiropodist :									
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..						1,034
				(pre-school children)	..	..			1
H. Physiotherapist :									
Attendances for treatment (school children)	..	..	..						4,190
				(pre-school children)	..	..			354

MEDICAL INSPECTION

During 1959 routine medical examinations were carried out in respect of 5,945 children compared with 5,712 children in 1958.

Special and re-inspections totalled 19,389 against 23,368 in 1958.

These figures include children in the children's homes and boarded-out children.

FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION PHYSICAL CONDITION

The following table shows the classifications of children at the routine examinations.

No. of children examined		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1959	5,945	99·70	0·30
1958	5,712	99·35	0·65

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

Random test samples of 50 children inspected at the larger schools and the actual number (if under 50 children inspected) at the other schools, revealed the following average heights and weights. Comparative figures are given for 1958.

Group				Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
						Age 9			
				Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Height ins.	Weight lbs.
Boys—1959	...	...	...	43·82	44·28	52·66	67·22	63·86	113·22
	1958	43·83	44·59	52·41	68·45	62·84	112·03
Girls—1959	...	...	...	43·42	43·25	50·68	68·27	61·88	108·55
	1958	43·35	42·91	54·23	68·19	61·89	111·81

UNCLEANLINESS

The number of children found with vermin and/or nits during the year was 680 compared with 400 in 1958.

124 children were cleansed at the clinics compared with 160 in 1958.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES

The ophthalmic and minor ailment clinics cater for the above conditions. Figures are given on page 115. Vision tests were carried on 1,019 seven-year-old children, 28 of whom were referred for treatment and 98 kept under observation. 1,150 eleven-year-old children also had vision tests. Of these, 36 were referred for treatment and 177 kept under observation.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Details are given on pages 119–121. Special and minor ailments clinics deal with these conditions.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Twenty-one sessions were held in Rotherham by the Orthopaedic Consultant. Further particulars are given on page 116.

HEART DISEASE

91 children suspected of suffering from heart disease were examined during the year compared with 106 in 1958.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Consultant examined 82 school children during the year, three of whom were referred by school medical officers. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during 1959.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

One case of poor clothing was reported during the year.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES

A summary of the work of the school nurses is given below :

Number of visits paid to schools :

Cleanliness inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457
Other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	758
Number of examinations of children for cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,981
Number of children found with nits and/or verminous head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680
Number of examinations of such children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,479
Numbers of verminous children cleansed at the clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Number of visits paid to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804
Number of treatments at minor ailment clinics								
(school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,319
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Number of treatments of aural cases at clinics								
(school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,228
(pre-school children)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198

MEDICAL TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS

A total of 3,025 minor ailments were dealt with during 1959, the figure for 1958 being 3,946.

SCABIES

Four cases of scabies received treatment during the year.

RINGWORM

No cases of ringworm of the scalp or body have been reported since 1956.

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE

As stated in previous reports, children are referred direct to the hospital for examination and reports are received from the Consultant Paediatrician on all children seen by him. This arrangement continues very satisfactorily.

OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

Sixty-seven sessions were held during the year by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

The appended tables give an analysis of the work :

	Refractions		Re-inspections
	Cases	Spectacles prescribed	
School children	609	564	1361
Pre-school children	61	48	214
Totals	670	612	1575

The conditions found at the examinations were as follows :

	School children	Pre-school children
Emmetropia	48	—
Hypermetropia	309	5
Hypermetropic astigmatism	400	13
Myopia	370	4
Myopic astigmatism	37	1
Mixed astigmatism	140	6
Concomitant strabismus	79	45
Cataract	2	1
Nystagmus	8	3
Choroidal defects	2	2
Albinoism with nystagmus	2	1

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

INSPECTIONS BY THE ORTHOPAEDIC CONSULTANT.

Twenty-one sessions were held by the Orthopaedic Consultant during the year.

Details are given below :

					First inspections	Total inspections
School children	..	..	..	..	99	254
Pre-school children	..	..	..	..	43	81
Total					<hr/> 142 <hr/>	<hr/> 335 <hr/>

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PHYSIOTHERAPIST

During the year, 234 children have been treated at Cranworth Road Clinic, Ferham House Clinic and at the Newman Open Air School resulting in a total of 4,544 treatments being given. It has been found necessary to alter the times of the clinics somewhat in order to accommodate the individual in a more comprehensive range of treatment.

Some of the routine remedial classes have been reduced in number and spaced out at slightly longer intervals in order that the child may be absent from his class the minimum length of time. Providing that the work at the clinic is assimilated by the child during the session, the essential daily exercises can be carried out at home.

Deformities of the foot and lower leg accounted for some 49 per cent of the total number of conditions treated.

There still appears to be a very great deal of ignorance as to the correct fitting and appropriate form of footwear purchased today. This is especially noticeable in summer and is much more apparent with girls than boys, which is certainly supporting the old adage “Fashion before Comfort.”

Likewise a sock that is poorly fitting can, and very often does, cause a great deal of damage to an otherwise healthy foot.

If the child could be educated in the correct attitude to wearing apparel and given specialised exercises in body positioning, a number of conditions that are quite common in everyday life would quickly become less numerous as that generation progresses.

A very successful session is held in conjunction with the Speech Therapist on Friday mornings at Cranworth Road Clinic for pre-school spastics.

The total number of treatments given during the year was 4,544.

The following table gives details :

Clinic	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Ferham House 	61	571	4	20
Cranworth Road 	126	1399	5	334
Newman Open Air School 	38	2220	—	—
Total 	225	4190	9	354

The following table gives the conditions treated :

Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other chest conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poor posture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Painful back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flat feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Valgus deformity of ankles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pes cavus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hallux valgus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deformity of toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other lower leg conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other knee conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anterior poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infantile haemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Athetoid haemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infantile quadriplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital dislocation hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dislocation of elbow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatoid arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muscular dystrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Migraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total									239

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE

The work of the clinic is summarised in the following tables :

								Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
1—Number of new cases examined by Aural Surgeon	..							293	216	509
2—Number of cases receiving treatment on 31/12/58 who continued treatment in 1959	..	..	..	..	..			76	54	130
3—Number of attendances made by cases in :										
(a) Head 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1732	1234	2966
(b) Head 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	476	1018
4—Number of Aural Surgeon's subsequent inspections :										
(a) Head 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	434	897
(b) Head 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	261	489

Particulars of the conditions found and treated at the clinics are given in the following table :

								Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
Number of children who attended	..	..	..	..	..			369	270	639
Ear conditions—Suppurative	..	..	..	..	..			179	118	297
(a) Cured	..	..	..	..	..			108	89	197
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	..			71	29	100
(c) Continuing treatment				..	..			71	29	100
Non-suppurative	..	..	..	..	..			96	85	181
(a) Cured	..	..	..	..	..			71	58	129
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	..			25	27	52
(c) Continuing treatment				..	..			25	27	52
Nose conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	26	59
Throat conditions :										
(a) Tonsils and adenoids advised operation	..	..			..	..		30	28	58
(b) Tonsils only advised operation	..	..	..	..	..			10	5	15
(c) Adenoids only advised operation	..	..	..	..	..			21	8	29

AUDIOMETRIC TESTING

The aural nurse examines the hearing of all children in school at the ages of 8 and 11 years with 2121 electric audiometer.

Eight-year-old children found to be deaf at the first test are re-tested to eliminate such factors as novelty, lack of concentration and nervousness.

Number tested	Deaf 1st test	Number re-testeded	Total number deaf
2,531	249	49	211

Of the children tested the following analysis is made :

Group A	(-3 to 6 decibels)	..	..	..	4816	Normal ears.
Group B	(9 to 18 decibels)	..	..	..	212	Slightly deaf ears.
Group C	(21 to 30 decibels)	..	..	..	34	Partially deaf ears.
Total					5062	

A further analysis is made of children with defective hearing in both ears :

Group B	..	..	..	..	..	25 children
Group C	..	..	..	..	..	2 children

TREATMENT

Children found to have defective hearing by the electric and pure tone audiometer are examined by the Aural Surgeon.

The results of such examinations are shown as follows :

							Ferham House	Cranworth Road	Total
Children examined by Aural Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	295	565
Defects :									
Chronic rhinitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	40	76
Chronic suppurative otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	32
Acute suppurative otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	32	59
Mild eustachian catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	86	132
Catarrhal otitis media	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	43	59
Wax	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	18	61
Foreign bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Referred for removal of tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	21	50
Referred for removal of adenoids only	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14
Nerve deafness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Referred for submucous resection	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Referred for intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20
Referred for removal of tonsils only	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
No diagnosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	6	32
Aural polypus	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5

These defects were treated and the children who were found to be deaf were re-examined for hearing loss.

The following table shows the result of treatment of children found to be deaf :

Number of children re-tested with electric audiometer after treatment	..	..							459
Number of children cured of deafness by treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Number of children with improved hearing after treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123

OPERATIVE WORK OF THE SURGEON

Number operated upon	192
----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Operations performed :

(a) Tonsils and adenoids removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
(b) Adenoids only removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(c) Tonsils only removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(d) Dissection of tonsil remains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(e) Dissection of tonsil and adenoid remains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(f) Bilateral intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(g) Right or left intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(h) Intranasal antrostomy and tonsils and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(i) Intranasal antrostomy and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(j) Intranasal antrostomy and removal nasal polypus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(k) Submucous resection and intranasal antrostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(l) Radical mastoidectomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(m) Removal of nasal polypus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(n) Submucous resection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(o) Submucous resection and adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(p) Submucous resection and exploration of antra opening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(q) Tonsils and adenoids and larynoscopy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(r) Simple Antrotomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

REPORT OF THE CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST

In the re-organisation of the child mental health services in the South of the West Riding, Dr. P. J. Crowley replaced Dr. J. D. Orme as Psychiatrist to Rotherham on the 12th October, 1959.

In recent years the psychiatric service has enormously expanded outside the Mental Hospital and the Mental Health Act, 1959, recognises and encourages this development. The realisation that the roots of mental ill-health lie in childhood, emphasizes the need for psychiatric treatment of the family and the child and explain the growing demands on the Child Guidance Service.

The appointment of an additional Child Psychiatrist allows Dr. Orme to concentrate on the Barnsley-Rawmarsh-Sheffield area and Dr. Crowley on the Rotherham-Doncaster district.

The change-over was effected smoothly with the close co-operation of Dr. Orme and all members of the well organised team. Because it is difficult to transfer a child from one therapist to another, several long term cases which had made satisfactory progress were discharged. This meant that more new cases could be seen.

Although more children are being sent by their own doctors, the majority of referrals are from the schools. This is to be expected especially as the Educational Psychologist is in close touch with the teachers and maladjustment to school has always been an essential treatment problem for the clinic. Perhaps the general public, the medical practitioner and others dealing with children are not fully aware of the fact that the Clinic has a diagnostic or advisory function also, comparable to the Out-Patient Department of the general hospital to which a patient is referred to a consultant for advice as to treatment by his own doctor.

It is the general experience that entry into school first brings to light various physical and mental abnormalities in the child. The aggressive, badly behaved child, being conspicuous is readily referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, but it is the opposite type, the timid, shrinking, asocial and unhappy child that may be much more in need of treatment. Such a child, over-dependent on the mother, often seems unable to have an independent existence away from her, to benefit from the school, to use trivial illness or any excuse to absent themselves or even to develop refusal to go to school. The origin of this personality disorder can be traced back to the early years. As Bowlby states, "It is this complex, rich and rewarding relationship with the mother in the early years, varied in countless ways by relations with the father and with siblings, which is now believed to underlie the development of character and mental health."

For these reasons we are gratified to note the increasing trend to refer young children to the clinic and at present three toddlers are under treatment. Treatment in such cases is, of course, directed mainly to the mother and family. Unfortunately it is not every mother who can perceive that there is something wrong in her relationship with her child, and the family doctor, the paediatrician or the child welfare clinics can do much to help in this respect. A mother may need the help of the psychiatrist even before her baby is born and it may be obvious even in the first year that her attitude to the child is wrong.

Close co-operation with the probation officers is being maintained in dealing with the problem of delinquency and its prevention. Probably not much more than 10 per cent of children brought before the Court for delinquent behaviour are likely to benefit from psychiatric treatment, but these cases should not be allowed to slip through the net of psychiatric investigation. Unfortunately it is seldom possible for the Rotherham Psychiatrist to see and report on such children usually sent to remand homes in other parts of the country. More could be done to integrate the treatment of delinquency with the child psychiatric service.

							School children	Pre-school children	Total
No. of individual children who have attended	..	..					98	4	102
No. of attendances made to see:									
(a) Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	9	294
(b) Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	1	212
(c) Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
							—	—	—
							513	11	524
							—	—	—
No. of individual parents who have attended	..	..					101	3	104
No. of attendances made to see:									
(a) Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	10	205
(b) Psychologist	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	2	106
(c) Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	37
							—	—	—
							335	13	348
							—	—	—
No. of new cases referred in 1959	..	..	..	..			54	3	57
No. of new cases seen by Psychiatrist	..	..	..	..			40	3	43
No. of new cases taken on for regular treatment by Psychiatrist							27	3	30
No. of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	..		50	1	51
No. recommended for residential treatment	..	..	..				2	—	2
Waiting List as at 1.1.59	..	..	..	..	..		13	1	14
Waiting List as at 31.12.59	..	..	..	..	..		2	—	2
No. of home visits by Social Worker	..	..	..	..			—	—	123
No. of clinic sessions held by Psychiatrist	..	..	..				—	—	114

DENTAL SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER

During the year there have been some changes in the professional staff ; the two part-time dentists have reduced their sessions to two each per week and Mr. Ivor Stonehouse started full time work in June. Thus the trend is in the right direction, giving at December 31st, 1959, a strength of 5.4/11ths full time dentists compared with one of 4.5/11ths at December, 1958.

All the children attending schools in the County Borough—with the exception of two departments—were inspected during the year, so that our cycle of routine inspections is under thirteen months. The literature given to children requiring treatment at these inspections points out to the parent that, under the present National Health Service, patients under 21 years of age can obtain treatment free of cost from either a private dental practitioner or the Local Authority Clinics. There were 13,126 children examined and of these 9,166 were advised to get treatment as soon as possible ; 4,981 did so at the clinics, being 54 per cent., which can be considered satisfactory in view of the fact that *all* children are seen, not just selected groups, from which those children whose parents have in previous years failed to accept treatment, or indicated that they will obtain treatment privately or for a variety of other reasons, are excluded from a routine dental inspection. The effect of these inspections does increase interest in dental health and reminds parents of their responsibilities in this direction ; so long as the treatment is obtained it does not matter whether it is done by a dentist working in his own surgery or in a local authority clinic.

Therefore, under present conditions, there seems no reason for excluding any school child from a routine dental inspection. It may be thought that the demand for treatment will be too great for the dental personnel of the area to deal with, though if this situation can be avoided in Rotherham, which is surely not the most sought after residential area in Britain, it should not be unsurmountable elsewhere. That the dental treatment of children in local authority clinics should be done by partly trained dental personnel does not seem a satisfactory solution to the possible problem above mentioned and should be avoided.

The actual details of the treatment given can be seen in the appended tables, both of surgery work and that done in the laboratory by the technician and his apprentice. The scope for detailed statistical research and field work in the school dental service could be one of its greatest attractions provided always that treatment is not neglected. This proviso, of course, just about excludes any such research work being done !

It would for instance be interesting and useful, even if it only corroborated similar work already done elsewhere, to carry out detailed charting of each child's mouth at a routine inspection—or even a percentage in each age group—and thus find the caries

incidence at different ages. The figures obtained at different schools would also underline the ill effects resulting from the sale of biscuits, etc., at those schools which run tuck shops.

I do not think there are many of these in Rotherham, though of course there are always shops nearby who will cater for a child's inclination for sweets, etc. The practice of rinsing the mouth round with water after school dinners should be encouraged, for one can hardly expect facilities to be available for tooth brushing by hundreds of children.

There is quite a large child population in Rotherham of mixed or entirely foreign parentage and detailed charting could throw an interesting light on their dental condition.

Such exact examinations will also be necessary to show the beneficial effects when fluoridation of the drinking water is instituted. The opposition to this public health measure is mainly from mis-informed or un-informed people, though when the results of the present survey on this subject show it to be both beneficial to the teeth and harmless to the individual, at strengths of up to 1.5 parts per million, it is difficult to see how they can prevent the implementation of this measure. The fluorine content of the water in Rotherham at present is about .25 parts per million and it would be necessary to add .75 parts to bring it up to the level which does in some way reduce the incidence of dental decay—and after all this and even higher concentration is a measure of fluorine which occurs naturally in the drinking water of some areas, and in which no hullabaloo is raised on the grounds that it is injurious and should be reduced! In those areas in which fluorine compounds are waste products in industrial processes, these may be deposited from the factory smoke and, falling on the surrounding countryside, give an extremely high concentration of fluorine in the diet of animals such as cows and sheep grazing thereon. The fatal lesions which may then occur are to be expected but in no way can they be used as an argument against the prophylactic or preventive fluoridation of a water supply. There is considerable literature on this subject and the question is only mentioned here in relation to detailed charting which is obviously necessary for many years both before and after the addition of any anti-decay factor to the water supply. This in fact is what is being done in the test areas of Kilmarnock and Anglesey.

The effect of the too early loss of milk teeth on the permanent set of teeth has been mentioned often in previous years, but it cannot be stressed too much that the back milk teeth should stay in place until the child is 10 years old. Unfortunately the milk molars do decay and ache and have to be extracted, sometimes many years before their time for being shed naturally and in these cases the succeeding permanent teeth and other teeth in that region tend to become crowded. Thus irregularities develop in the permanent set which, if untreated, are more prone to dental disease than teeth in an even, regular arch. Decay in the milk teeth therefore brings quite a long chain of

ill effects and results in the patient requiring quite a lot of remedial treatment during later school life. Any measure, such as fluoridation, which decreases or delays the onset of decay in the first dentition will be much more beneficial than is perhaps at first realised. With a decreased tendency to caries also in the permanent dentition it may well be that in the next decade—since, like Rome, a set of teeth is not built in a day—the ravages of dental disease will be brought within manageable proportions, capable of being dealt with by a fully trained and qualified profession.

In Rotherham, separate record cards are kept of those children having orthodontic treatment, i.e., treatment to bring crooked teeth into as near an even arch as possible, and it is hoped to improve these, on the lines of a “Cope-Chatterson” system, so that a great deal of information regarding these patients can easily be obtained.

Further equipment has been obtained during the year and it is expected that this modernisation of six dental surgeries will be completed in 1960. While the cost of these, to the Local Authority, may be higher in Rotherham than the average expenditure for the country as a whole, it is very probable that the return, although difficult to assess, is proportionally greater than in those areas whose dental clinics are not so costly.

The following table shows the details of the treatment given at the different clinics :

Clinic	Total atten- dances	No. of indiv- iduals treat- ed	Extractions		Fillings				Anaesthetics		Other opera- tions	No. of patients sup- plied with dentures
					Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth				
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	No. of fill-ings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fill-ings	No. of teeth filled	Local	Gen-eral		
Cranworth Road ...	6638	2483	1734	2673	2893	2303	119	111	904	1882	2740	117
Ferham House	8307	3092	2238	3629	2586	2215	51	50	1023	2509	3800	152
Total 1959 ...	14945	5575	3972	6202	5479	4518	170	161	1927	4391	6540	269
Total 1958 ...	14315	5202	4020	5864	4562	3724	98	92	1055	4476	5867	266

The following table gives details of treatment for the different groups of patients :

Group	Total attendances	No. of individuals treated	Extractions		Fillings				Anaesthetics		Other operations	No. of patients supplied with dentures
					Perm. teeth		Temp. teeth		Local	General		
			Perm. teeth	Temp. teeth	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled				
School children...	13570	4981	3138	5499	5301	4360	141	135	1838	3899	5851	146
Pre-school children...	396	316	—	703	—	—	29	26	1	300	78	4
Maternity ...	979	278	834	—	178	158	—	—	88	192	611	119
Total 1959	14945	5575	3972	6202	5479	4518	170	161	1927	4391	6540	269
Total 1958	14315	5202	4020	5864	4562	3724	98	92	1055	4476	5867	266

Number of children x-rayed

...

...

356

Number of x-ray films taken

...

...

773

The following table gives the details of the work done in the dental laboratory :

Technician's half-day sessions	..	..	..	..	..	488	
Apprentice technician's half-day sessions	..	..	..	..	..	500	
Full upper and lower dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	74	
				Pre-school	..	2	
Full upper and part lower dentures		..	..	Maternity	..	40	
Full upper or full lower dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	11	
Part upper and part lower dentures		..	..	Maternity	..	36	
				Pre-school	..	2	
				Schools	..	4	
Part dentures	..	..	..	..	Maternity	..	33
					Pre-school	..	2
					Schools	..	144
Relines and repairs to dentures	..	..	..	Maternity	..	39	
				Schools	..	50	
Jacket or post crowns	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	18
Inlays	..	..	..	..	Maternity	..	1
					Schools	..	6
No. of orthodontic patients	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	468
No. of orthodontic appliances made (fixed and removable)	..	..	..	..	Schools	..	459
No. of orthodontic appliances repaired		..	..	..	Schools	..	37
No. of study models made	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Fixed appliances	—Johnson twin arch			..	..	..	3
	Lower lingual bow			..	..	..	4
	Local pin and tube			..	..	..	3
Removable appliances	—Oral screen			..	..	..	2
	Schwartz plate			..	..	..	139
	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Tongue barrier plate			..	..	..	5
	Badock expansion plate			..	..	..	17
	Finger spring plate			..	..	..	118
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Space maintainers			..	..	..	5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Hickory peg plates			..	..	..	9
	Lateral arm plates			..	..	..	2
	Labial arch (modified Jackson)			..	..	..	8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

CHIROPODY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE CHIROPODIST

The Chiropody Service was well attended, 1,034 treatments being given to 509 school children. The treatments per cure in cases of verrucae pedis plantaris still remains at 2.2.

Two visits were paid to the Technical High School for Boys during the year to treat 30 boys who had verrucae pedis. These two visits cured all the cases and saved the boys from missing lessons as would have been the position if they had attended at the school clinics.

An epidemic of epidermophytosis at a Secondary Modern Boys' School was dealt with under the direction of the Deputy Principal School Medical Officer. Forty-two boys were treated and cured, the school shower baths were sterilised and no further outbreak or re-infection has been noted since. Two cases of sub-ingual extosis were referred for the attention of the Orthopaedic Surgeon and the case of hyperkeratosis, who was also under the supervision of the Dermatologist, has now left school.

Only one pre-school child was seen during the year and I feel that more work in this field is merited.

The condition of foot hygiene still leaves a lot to be desired especially among the boys. The standard is much higher among the girls but their footwear is more often incorrect in style and size.

More use of lectures and talks on foot health could be made, especially to such groups as Parent-Teacher Associations, etc. Parents are welcome to accompany their children to the Chiropody Clinic for guidance and advice.

The appended table gives an analysis of the work :

Defects	School children		Pre-school children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	388	841	—	—
Heloma	45	56	—	—
Nail conditions	16	26	1	1
Callosities	8	9	—	—
Hallux valgus	3	4	—	—
Bursitis	3	3	—	—
Pes cavus	1	1	—	—
Foreign body in foot	2	2	—	—
Hyperkeratosis	1	8	—	—
Epidermophytosis	42	84	—	—
Total	509	1034	1	1

CLINIC SUMMARY

The following table summarises the work done at the several school clinics during the year :—

Work undertaken	Ferham House		Cranworth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greasbrough		Newman Open Air School		Blackburn		Abbey Special School		High Greave Road		St. John's Green		Totals					
																			School cases		Non-School cases		All cases	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances		
Minor ailment and general	1069	2804	1741	3785	100	746	22	40	414	2727	44	218	42	173	385	1517	103	210	3884	12075	36	136	3920	12211
Orthopaedic	—	—	142	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	254	43	81	142	335
Ophthalmic	371	1626	299	1289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	609	2579	61	336	670	2915
Ear, nose and throat	437	3143	338	2578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	636	5370	136	351	775	5721
Dental ..	3092	8307	2483	6638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4981	13570	594	1375	5575	14945
Child guidance	206	872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	513	108	359	206	872
Chiropody	231	479	279	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509	1034	1	1	510	1035
Speech therapy	81	733	20	201	—	—	—	—	12	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	826	16	192	113	1018
Employment	87	88	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	154	155	—	—	154	155
Physiotherapy	65	591	131	1733	—	—	—	—	38	2220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	4190	9	354	234	4544
Total	5639	18643	5498	17180	100	746	22	40	464	5031	44	218	42	173	385	1517	105	212	11295	40566	1004	3185	12299	43751

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND IMMUNISATION

The appended table gives the numbers of the common infectious diseases in children between the age of 5 and under 15 years and shows the quarterly distribution of the cases. The totals for all ages are also given.

Disease	Cases occurring in 1959				Total 5 to 15 age	Total all ages
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter		
Acute encephalitis :						
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis :						
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	-	-	2	3	27
Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	6
Food poisoning	-	1	1	1	3	15
Measles	285	262	16	-	563	1292
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	-	1	2	4	38
Scarlet fever	29	21	22	32	104	161
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	1	2	5	8	22
Tuberculosis :						
Respiratory	1	-	-	-	1	36
Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year, 179 school children received primary immunisation and 761 received booster injections.

At the end of the year 10,665 children between the ages of 5-14 years had been immunised. Of these, 4,773 had been immunised or received booster doses during the past five years.

No case of diphtheria in school children has been reported in the County Borough since March, 1952.

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

No new nursery class or school was opened during the year.

Number of visits paid to nursery school and classes	47
	Boys Girls
Number of examinations of children for cleanliness	845 825
Number of new children found with verminous heads	— 1
Number of examinations of children with verminous heads	— 2
Number of new children found with nits	5 22
Number of examinations of children with nits	14 37
Number of children referred to minor ailment clinics	4 8

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment and care of the handicapped children residing within the County Borough continues within the framework of the Education Act, 1944, and the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953.

The following table shows the number of handicapped pupils of the various categories on the register at 31st December, 1959.

	In Residential Special Schools	In Day Special Schools	In Ordinary Day Schools	Not at school	Total
Blind	4 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (4)
Partially sighted	— (—)	6 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (7)
Deaf	7 (9)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	9 (9)
Partially deaf	1 (1)	1 (—)	7 (8)	— (—)	9 (9)
Educationally sub-normal	5 (4)	117 (114)	58 (69)	1 (2)	181 (189)
Epileptic	— (—)	7 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	7 (7)
Maladjusted	1 (2)	1 (1)	1 (2)	— (—)	3 (5)
Physically handicapped ...	4 (5)	35 (32)	3 (2)	2 (2)	44 (41)
Speech defects	— (—)	— (—)	91 (95)	12 (—)	103 (95)
Delicate	— (—)	127 (140)	8 (10)	— (—)	135 (150)
Multiple defects	2 (2)	4 (4)	— (—)	1 (—)	7 (6)

The figures in brackets indicate the number on the register at 31st December, 1958.

BLIND PUPILS

One boy was transferred from Sunshine House, Overley Hall, Shropshire, to Condoover Hall School, Shrewsbury. Two boys and one girl attend the Sheffield School for Blind Children.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN

Five partially sighted children attend the Newman Open Air School, Rotherham.

DEAF PUPILS

Two boys left the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, during 1959 leaving five pupils still in attendance at the school.

One boy and one girl continue to attend the Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield.

PARTIALLY DEAF PUPILS

One boy continues to attend the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, and one boy remains at Bridge House School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf Educationally Subnormal Children, Harewood.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS

As in previous years, children brought forward by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers as requiring ascertainment, together with those recommended for review, were examined during the year, 102 such children were examined and the following recommendations made :

	1959	1958
Special residential school	2	—
Special day school	24	25
Special class for retarded pupils in ordinary day school	6	7
Further observation in ordinary day school	42	24
Remain at special day school	3	3
Reported to Local Authority as ineducable	2	10
Reported to Local Authority as requiring statutory supervision after leaving school	10	9
Examined prior to leaving special day school—no supervision required	7	12
Recommended for transfer from special day school to ordinary school	2	3
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	—	1
Referred to Educational Psychologist	—	1
Recommended for Open Air School	3	5
Recommended to remain at Open Air School	—	2
Recommended residential school for maladjusted pupils	—	1
Recommended residential school for maladjusted and educationally subnormal pupils	—	1
Examined prior to leaving ordinary day school—no supervision required	—	3
Impossible to test—excluded school for 1 year	1	—

One boy continues to attend the Rossington Hall Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils, Rossington, Nr. Doncaster. One boy was transferred from Honningham Hall, Norfolk, to Meadows Memorial School, Southborough, in May, 1959. One girl continues to attend the Beechwood School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils, Grassendale, Liverpool, and one girl remains at Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds. One girl was admitted to Camphill House School, Aberdeen, in August, 1959.

ABBEY DAY SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL PUPILS

The total number of pupils attending the Abbey Day School at the end of December, 1959, was 117. Of these, 72 were in the senior school and 45 in the junior school.

During the year, eleven children, five boys and six girls, left the school on reaching the age of 16 years. Four boys and two girls left at the age of 15 years. All had reached the limit of attainment according to their ability and each had prospects of suitable employment. One boy and one girl left the district during 1959, one girl was transferred to the Newman Open Air School and two girls were transferred to secondary modern schools.

One girl in the junior department of the school was notified under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, as uneducable and was admitted to the Junior Training Centre

During the past year, most of the children referred for assessment were from junior and infant schools. Of the few referred from senior schools most had intelligence quotients of over 75 but were educationally retarded owing to several factors, principally frequent absences from school. They were not considered suitable for admission to the Abbey Day School.

The health of the children has remained good. No cases of serious illness have occurred.

EPILEPTIC PUPILS

One boy was admitted to the Newman Open Air School and one girl was discharged during the year leaving a total of seven children still in the school at the end of the year.

MALADJUSTED PUPILS

One boy was admitted to Breckenborough School for Maladjusted Children, Thirsk, during 1959 and one boy left the Holyrood Hostel for Maladjusted, Northampton, in July, 1959. One boy continues to attend the Newman Open Air School, Rotherham. A West Riding boy, boarded out in the Rotherham Borough, was discharged from Nortonthorpe Hall Hostel, Scissett, Nr. Huddersfield, during the year and is now in attendance at a secondary modern school in the Borough.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following children continue to attend residential schools :

One girl at Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside.

One girl at Halliwick School, Winchmore Hill, London ; one girl left in July, 1959.

One girl at Staplefield Place School, Haywards Heath.

One boy at Ian Tetley School, Killinghall, Harrogate.

One boy, transferred from Staffordshire County Council, attends the Wightwick Hall School, Wolverhampton.

SPEECH THERAPY SERVICE

REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

In children attending the speech clinic improvement is generally noticed more quickly when their parents are able and willing to give them help at home. Unfortunately, some children have had to be discharged when attendance has been poor for no apparent reason and there has been no co-operation from their parents. Ideally, such children should be seen in small groups in school but this will only be possible in future if suitable groups can be formed. Group treatment can only be successful if the groups are carefully selected—two children of the same age with similar defects are not necessarily suited to receive treatment together.

One session each week is spent at the Open Air School where there are twelve children receiving regular treatment and satisfactory facilities are offered.

In view of the long waiting list, it has been decided to hold preliminary interviews early in 1960 for the children concerned, and their parents will be asked to accompany them to the clinic. The aim is twofold, (i) those children who require treatment urgently will be given priority and the remainder will be seen in the order in which they were referred, (ii) to try and alleviate parental anxiety by discussing the child's speech difficulties with the parents.

It has been found that parents sometimes exacerbate speech defects in their sincere attempts to help their children. This is true, particularly in the case of children who start to stammer at an early age—"Stuttering (stammering) begins rather in the ear of the parent than in the mouth of the child" said Wendell Johnson, an American authority on stammering. Parents naturally react in some way when their children display symptoms of stammering. Many children between the ages of 3 and 5 years repeat syllables or words—they are so eager to talk about things in their ever widening environment and yet, like all other skills, speech is not fully developed and so they appear to stammer. It is so important that such children are referred at an early age in order to try and avoid the distress which this type of speech disability can cause in later childhood and adult life.

As there is no Speech Therapist in Doncaster at present, a few children attend the Rotherham clinic with their parents every two months. This arrangement is far from satisfactory ; however, it does mean that contact between the parents, children and therapist is established. It is hoped that some value will be derived from these visits.

CASES AND ATTENDANCES

					<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-school Children</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	..	97	14	2	113
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	826	152	40	1018
Total number of new cases referred	..	..	..	..	56	14	—	70
Total number of cases discharged	..	..	..	..	25	—	—	25
Waiting List as at 31.12.59	..	..	..	..	31	3	—	34

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS TREATED

Aphasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stammer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dysarthria :										
(a) Spastic Dysarthria	..									4
(b) Developmental Dysarthria										1
(c) Extra Pyramidal Dysarthria										2
(d) Mixed type	..	..								1
										—
										8
Congenital facial paralysis and atrophy of the tongue resulting in dysarthric speech									..	1
Retarded speech development :										
(a) Associated with mental retardation and/or poor environment										7
(b) Caused by emotional disturbance	..	..	..	..	..					5
(c) Caused by deafness	..	..	..	..	..					1
(d) Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	..					5
										—
										18
Articulatory dyspraxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyslalia :										
(a) General dyslalia, i.e. many sounds defective	..	..								30
(b) Simple dyslalia, i.e. one sound (or pair of sounds defective)										12
(c) Sigmatism :										
(i) Lateral sigmatism	..									12
(ii) Interdental sigmatism										6
(iii) Nasal sigmatism	..									1
										—
										19
										—
										61
Defective speech associated with clefts of lip and palate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hypernasality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
										—
										113
										==

REFERRED TO ORTHODONTIST	3
--------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

DETAILS OF DISCHARGES

Number with good speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Number where parents request no further therapy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number left district (including children attending for therapy at Sheffield)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number through lack of co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number with maximum improvement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number left school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number for whom treatment considered unnecessary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										—
										25
										==

NEWMAN OPEN AIR SCHOOL

The following table records details of admissions and discharges during 1959 :

	Epileptic		Delicate		Physically handic'ped		Partially sighted		Partially deaf		Mal-adjusted		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
On register 1st January, 1959	3	4	76	64	17	15	5	3	—	1	1	—	189
Admitted 1959	1	—	15	13	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Discharged 1959	—	1	21	19	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	46
Remaining on register at year end	4	3	70	58	19	17	5	1	—	1	1	—	179
On waiting list at year end ..	—	—	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ascertained in 1959	1	—	15	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32

There has been a reduction in the number of children on the school register during 1959.

The average attendance rate has increased slightly over the last three years, being 80.5 in 1957, 81.8 in 1958 and 82.9 in 1959.

A large proportion of the children admitted during the year suffered from recurrent bronchitis, asthma or emotional disturbance severe enough to affect their progress at an ordinary school.

The head teacher and the school medical officer strongly agree that the first function of this school is to give a regular and continuous education to those children who, due to physical or emotional ailments, have not been able to have this at ordinary schools. It is emphasised that an Open Air School must not be a small hospital.

During the year, children requiring the nurse's attention were encouraged to visit her during the morning, lunch and afternoon breaks, rather than attend during class time.

The physiotherapist attended on a part-time basis of two three hourly sessions per week and continued to play an important part in improving the health of the children.

An innovation this year has been the attendance of the speech therapist for one morning a week. As several children in the school have speech defects, some associated with physical handicaps or emotional troubles, this has proved a great saving in valuable school time.

Swimming classes continued to be popular. The school is allotted one half-hour session per week. Swimming encourages the development and control of the muscles concerned with breathing, in addition to improving the body physique generally. A child's self confidence is increased by learning to swim. Thus many of the pupils at the Open Air School, especially those suffering from bronchitis or asthma and those of a nervous disposition, can derive a particular benefit from these classes.

Nurse Cave, who had been with the school since it opened eleven years ago, retired at the end of the year. Many children who have attended the Open Air School will remember her kindnesses.

HOME TUITION

One educationally subnormal child was receiving home tuition at the end of the year.

SCHOOL PREMISES

No new schools were opened during the year.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY

As stated in previous reports, all children are medically examined by a school medical officer on admission and discharge to and from the Children's Homes. A certificate of fitness is issued to the Children's Officer in respect of any child who is to be boarded-out. A private medical practitioner continues to be responsible for the general medical services in respect of all the children.

One hundred and thirty-four children were seen during the year for periodic medical inspection and 152 examinations were made. Treatment and tonics were advised where necessary.

Six children were admitted to hospital during the year for various complaints. Three to Moorgate General Hospital, two to Rotherham Hospital and one to Balderton Hospital, Newark.

The general health of the children continues to be satisfactory.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

Forty-nine boarded-out children were examined during 1959.

Defects were accorded appropriate treatment and tonics prescribed where necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT

Twenty-seven children were examined during the year prior to admission to a remand home or approved school.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

During the year 146 boys and 8 girls were granted certificates of fitness for employment. The figures for 1958 were 120 and 5 respectively.

Three girls were granted certificates of fitness to take part in stage entertainments compared with 6 girls in 1958.

COLLEGE ENTRANTS

In 1959, 50 candidates for admission to various training colleges and 19 candidates applying for employment as teachers, were examined by school medical officers. All candidates were found to be medically fit.

SCHOOL LEAVERS

As stated in last year's report, a precis of school medical history is sent, with the co-operation of the Health Executive Council, to the family doctors in respect of each child about to leave school. During 1959 a total of 1,384 such reports were issued.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Out of a total of 1,463 school children in the 13 plus age group, consent was received for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis in 1,010 cases. This gave an acceptance rate of 69.2 per cent.

Tested and found positive	...	...	225
„ „ „ negative	...	...	775
Absent on all occasions	...	...	9
Left the district after first test, not read			1
			<hr/> 1010 <hr/>

22.2 per cent. of these children were found to be tuberculin positive.

775 tuberculin negative children were vaccinated with B.C.G., 752 by the multiple puncture method and 23 by the intradermal method.

MULTIPLE PUNCTURE METHOD OF B.C.G. VACCINATION

The right upper arm was exposed and the skin inferior to the insertion of the deltoid muscle was cleaned with methylated ether. From a sterile syringe two drops of a prepared B.C.G. vaccine suspension were placed on the arm by a nurse. The arm was steadied by the vaccinator's left hand and the base of the Heaf gun was placed on the skin over the vaccine. Every time the trigger was depressed, six punctures, 1 or 2 mm. deep depending on the setting, were produced. After each triggering the base place was slightly rotated. Five, six or seven triggerings were carried out. The patient was then asked to stand, hand on hip, until the vaccine had dried. Three Heaf apparatus were used at each session in order that one apparatus could be sterilised for each vaccination.

665 children, who were vaccinated by this method, showed the following reactions when they were examined six weeks later :

3.0 per cent ulcers
0.5 per cent vasicles
27.0 per cent papular
50.6 per cent circular induration
4.6 per cent macular
13.0 per cent faint erythema
1.3 per cent semi-circular induration

TUBERCULIN CONVERSION

33 out of 752 children vaccinated by the multiple puncture method failed to convert to tuberculin positive. This gave a 94.8 per cent. conversion rate. Of the 23 vaccinated by the intradermal method, 9 converted, 1 remained negative and the remainder were not tested.

It appears, therefore, that in B.C.G. vaccination by multiple puncture, 20 or 30 punctures, 2 mm. in depth, and a concentration of suspended vaccination of at least 20 mg./ml. will give an optimum result.

CONCLUSION

The advantages of the multiple puncture method over the intradermal method are that pain, ulceration and scarring are lessened and that it is more speedy. These four factors will increase the acceptance rate. The tuberculin conversion rate is the same for the two methods and sterilisation of the Heaf apparatus is relatively simple.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

ORGANISER OF SCHOOL MEALS : MISS N. TAYLOR.

The following analysis shows the number of school dinners consumed during each quarter of the year. Never has the total number been so high, and there appears to be a general increase in all departments.

1959 Quarter	Children paid	Children free	Teachers paid	Teachers free	School helpers	Kitchen staff
Jan. — March	252,887	29,562	11,488	6,001	7,042	6,428
April — June	282,928	36,295	10,986	6,777	7,909	7,230
July — Sept.	170,810	21,389	7,047	4,202	4,845	4,631
Oct. — Dec.	297,459	33,637	11,958	6,507	7,298	7,386
	1,004,084	120,883	41,479	23,487	27,094	25,675

Total number of meals supplied, 1958 ... 1,212,734

Total number of meals supplied, 1959 ... 1,242,702

The percentage figures of actual school attendance compared with the dinner number percentage.

1959	Average school attendance per day	Percentage	Average number of meals per day	Percentage
September ...	14,277·6	93·0	6,762	47·32
October ...	14,121	91·9	6,768	47·92
November ...	13,919·7	90·5	6,851	49·21
December ...	13,955·7	90·7	6,902	49·45
Average ...	14,068·0	91·5	6,821	48·48

OLD HALL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL

The kitchen at this school was completed in July this year. It is very small and compact and the daily number of meals prepared is one hundred and ninety. The central hall is used for dining purposes.

GREASBROUGH PRIMARY SCHOOL

Early in 1960 the kitchen should be ready for operating. The existing kitchen is being equipped to cope with the number of children staying for dinner at Greasbrough and to prepare some container meals.

FOOD

An organisers chief headache today is the unit cost figure. The food position is much easier than it has ever been and we have more variety of foods on the market ; but still a chipped potato is the deciding factor as to whether a school meal is good or indifferent.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ORGANISERS : MISS G. ELLSWORTH AND MR. H. LEA.

(A) GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

The general programme of the teaching of gymnastics or physical training and dancing, according to facilities available, was carried out as usual. The exceptionally fine weather during the Summer Term afforded the opportunity for much more work to be taken out of doors.

This was particularly opportune in the recently opened Roughwood Primary Junior School, where numbers increased so rapidly that the indoor facilities had to be surrendered temporarily.

In September, the Junior Boys' and Girls' departments of Ferham Road Primary School being combined into a Mixed School, it was found possible to relieve two classroom spaces for use as a hall and these were partially equipped with agility apparatus.

Towards the end of the year, improvements were planned at Greasbrough Primary School which will add considerably to the amenities for indoor work.

It was a real pleasure to see the gymnasium at Old Hall County Secondary School in full use from September, and to have the opportunity to see the benefits derived from the newer types of installations.

(B) ORGANISED GAMES AND ATHLETICS

The general standard of school playing fields has still left much to be desired. The particularly long dry summer meant heavy wear on such grounds and the consequences of this can only be measured in the future.

Oakwood Technical High School for Girls were able to reap the benefit of a field at the school after two years' break, though the quality of the grass does not offer a first class surface. The School's Athletic Sports Meeting was held on the field.

On the other hand, Old Hall Secondary School will have to wait for a similar period before their own field is ready for use, and it would seem necessary for such projects to be started earlier, when building is begun. Temporarily, one football pitch has been rented on land adjoining the school.

Use was again made of hard tennis courts in Clifton and Bradgate Parks by permission of the Parks Department. Whilst these courts allow for the introduction of tennis to a limited number of scholars, the number of courts available restricts the amount of play possible.

By far the greatest amenity for athletics was provided by the Rotherham Corporation Parks Department, whose newly laid Athletics Stadium at Herringthorpe Playing Fields was opened in May. Use was made of the facilities here by South Grove Secondary School for Boys, the Rotherham Schools' Athletic Association, and the Rotherham Youth Committee, and it is hoped to extend the use in future years.

(C) SWIMMING

Full use was made of Main Street Bath throughout the year ; the time being extended by an additional 20 minute session each morning from September onwards. Spurley Hey Secondary Boys' School made good use of a special session out of school hours for the first time, as other schools have done for a number of years.

The R.S.A.A. Swimming Section was invited to join with the Rotherham Youth Committee Swimming group on Tuesday evenings for special coaching, a scheme which proved most beneficial.

The Swimming Award Scheme was reviewed in July, when it had been in operation for one year. It was decided to introduce a further award, as a stepping stone between the former Grades I and II, and this came into force with the beginning of the new school year in September.

The awards gained during the year were :

ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

January to July 1959

Grade I	..	633	Grade III	..	15
Grade II	..	153	Grade IV	..	1

September to December 1959

Grade I	..	419	Grade III	..	110
Grade II	..	339	Grade IV	..	23
			Grade V	..	7

FREE PASSES

Boys	53.	Girls	128.	Total	181.
------	-----	-------	------	-------	------

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY (1.9.58 to 30.7.59)

Boys	162.	Girls	226.	Total	388.
------	------	-------	------	-------	------

(D) ADDITIONAL PREMISES

(1) Brinsworth Street Gymnasium.

The removal of a small surround platform in this hall added to the overall floor area and improved the conditions used regularly by the Commerce Department of the College of Technology and St. Bede's R.C. Primary School (Senior Department). The hall was used for physical training or badminton each evening.

(2) Westgate Hall.

This hall again proved the most popular venue for badminton and was in use each evening.

(3) Church Halls.

(a) Victoria Hall.

It was regrettable that this hall was taken for classroom use, so curtailing the winter activities at St. Bede's R.C. Primary School, Junior and Infant Departments.

(b) Downs Row Hall.

This hall was again used as a classroom. The adjacent schools are singularly lacking in space for physical education, and it is unfortunate that this cannot be made available for such purpose.

(c) Parish Church Hall (Lower Room).

The continued use of this hall for any physical activity is deplored, but it was not found possible to make other arrangements for dancing classes for the pupils of Alma Road Primary Girls' School.

(E) COURSES

(1) Courses for teachers.

Whilst very many courses, both local or national, were planned and advertised, the response in most cases was only negligible.

January—February. *Swimming.*

A six session course, arranged by Rotherham Education Committee and Neptunus Swimming Club. 3 teachers attended.

February. *Gymnastics.*

Joint meeting of the South Yorkshire and the Leeds and District Physical Education Associations held at Lady Mabel College. 3 teachers attended.

March. *Swimming.*

Showing of film loops produced by the Amateur Swimming Association. 4 teachers attended.

April—May. *Swimming.*

A five session course for teachers on "Teaching the Early Stages of Swimming." 18 teachers attended.

May. *Gymnastics for Secondary Girls' Schools.*

Film show arranged by the West Riding Physical Education Advisors at Mexborough Grammar School. 6 teachers attended.

September. *Hockey.*

Showing of a film made by the All England Women's Hockey Association were given in five Secondary Girls' Schools.

September—October. *National Dancing.*

A six session course for teachers in Primary Junior Schools. The course was cancelled after three sessions, as only 7 teachers had enrolled.

October. *Trampolining.*

An evening course arranged by the South Yorkshire Physical Education Association. 2 teachers attended.

September—October. *Football.*

A ten week course arranged by the Rotherham Education Committee and the

Football Association. 7 teachers attended.

November. *The work of the Physical Education Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*

An evening meeting arranged by the South Yorkshire Physical Education Association, at which the speaker was the Secretary of the National Association. A film depicting newer types of fixed gymnastic apparatus was also shown. 2 teachers attended.

Information has also been circulated of residential holiday courses in many branches of physical education.

(2) Courses for players.

As an innovation, courses for active participants were organised.

January—March. *Indoor Golf.* Oakwood Gymnasium

Open to beginners or long handicap players. 8 sessions—2 groups of 1 hour each. The maximum number for each session, 16, was enrolled. Many applications had to be refused.

May—July. *Tennis.* High School for Girls.

In co-operation with the Rotherham and District Lawn Tennis Association, evening coaching sessions were held for young club members.

September—December. *Tennis.* Oakwood Gymnasium.

Selected players from the above members continued weekly coaching sessions (boys and girls alternately), throughout the winter months.

September—December. Broom Valley Junior School.

A Ladies' Keep Fit class was started in September, and has had an average attendance of over 20.

(F) CAMPS AND SCHOOL JOURNEYS

There was some expansion in the range of camping activities undertaken and school journeys covered.

Specialist geographical and biological study courses were undertaken by groups of pupils from the selective schools. These were centred in various places, including the Cairngorms, Scotland, Dale Fort, Pembrokeshire, and Seahouses, Northumberland. Other parties from these schools visited countries abroad, for a more recreational type of holiday.

Spurley Hey Boys' School rugby team travelled to South Wales on a week-end tour and several Primary School groups went to London on a week's sightseeing tour.

The regular campers again enjoyed their visits ; Oakwood Boys' School to Scotland, The High School and South Grove Girls' School to North Wales, and Park Street Boys' School to Derbyshire. No doubt the excellent summer weather made these holidays an unforgettable experience. The same might well be said of those who prefer a more permanent abode ; Spurley Hey Boys' School in Guernsey and South Grove Boys' School in the Isle of Man.

Day visits have included places with academic, artistic and practical interests. The Stock Exchange, the House of Commons, the Shakespearean Festival at Stratford, a Folk Dance Festival, a concert by the Vienna Boys' Choir, a Business Efficiency Exhibition, a Soap Factory, a Colliery and several local works, were amongst the places which attracted parties.

(G) YOUTH COMMITTEE

A full programme of sporting activities took place during the year. These activities included Table Tennis Leagues and Individual Competitions, a Badminton League, Netball and Rounders Rallies. At the Spurley Hey Evening Institute Youth Club facilities were provided for floodlit soccer and rugby training and a class in boat-building was also arranged.

In the Yorkshire Youth Organisations Sports Association events, the Rotherham Badminton Team won the competition for the third successive year ; the Cross Country Competition at Grassington was won for the first time ; in the Athletics Meeting at Huddersfield, despite the absence of a girls' team, ten first, five seconds and one third enabled the Rotherham team to finish in second place. In a swimming contest at Leeds our team finished fourth.

Locally, an inter club triangular athletics meeting and a full athletic sports were held at the Herringthorpe Stadium.

Doncaster Youth Organisations Cricket and Tennis Teams visited Rotherham in July and a double victory for Rotherham resulted.

Classes were organised in association football training, swimming, indoor cricket, badminton and athletics.

The tennis courts at Oakwood were again used by members of Youth Organisations during the summer. Coaching facilities were also provided.

(H) ROTHERHAM SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The varied programme of competitions was again repeated.

The Athletics section of the association used new venues for the Inter-Schools' meetings with advantage. The Primary Schools' meetings were held at Broom Valley School, and the Senior Schools' meetings at the Herringthorpe Stadium.

Honours gained :

Athletics

R. Harrison, Intermediate 100 yards (Oakwood) was placed 1st and G. Jenkinson, Mile (Oakwood) was placed 2nd in the Yorkshire Schools' Championships. Harrison represented Yorkshire in the National Championships in Cheshire, as a member of the Relay Team.

Football

B. Pike (Grammar School) represented Yorkshire in matches against Northumberland and Birmingham.

Hockey

Megan Lee, Ann Hodkin, Judith Symonds, Margaret Bagot and Christine Cutts (High School) represented South Yorkshire in a match against Derbyshire and in the Yorkshire Schools' Area Tournament.

Rugby

From Spurley Hey School, 4 boys represented South Yorkshire against Staffordshire and 2 against Leicestershire.

Swimming

Pauline Binney (High School), M. Thurgoland (Grammar School) and I. Hayes (S. Bede's R.C. School) represented Yorkshire against Lincolnshire.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MEDICAL INSPECTION AND
TREATMENT RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1959

PART 1

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND
ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected. (Year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected.	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1955 and later	114	114	100·0	—	—
1954	780	780	100·0	—	—
1953	615	613	99·67	2	0·33
1952	153	151	98·69	2	1·31
1951	91	89	97·80	2	2·20
1950	784	784	100·0	—	—
1949	861	860	99·88	1	0·12
1948	272	271	99·63	1	0·37
1947	268	267	99·63	1	0·37
1946	300	298	99·33	2	0·67
1945	524	523	99·81	1	0·19
1944 and earlier	1183	1177	99·49	6	0·51
Total ...	5945	5927	99·70	18	0·30

TABLE B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected. (Year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part 11.	Total individual pupils.
1955 and later	—	17	17
1954	14	69	76
1953	11	57	63
1952	4	21	23
1951	7	8	14
1950	25	60	82
1949	36	62	96
1948	14	28	39
1947	16	44	58
1946	16	25	40
1945	16	41	55
1944 and earlier	42	51	90
Total ...	201	483	653

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	5906
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	13483
Total							19389

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

Total number of examinations in the school by the school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60981
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

PART II

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion
	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion	Re- quiring treat- ment	Re- quiring observa- tion		
Skin	8	25	18	38	34	66	60	129
Eyes—Vision ...	25	128	58	357	118	482	201	967
Squint ...	15	37	—	11	9	39	24	87
Other ...	8	4	2	6	6	9	16	19
Ears—Hearing ...	16	11	8	10	12	24	36	45
Otitis media	6	22	8	29	16	36	30	87
Other ...	1	4	4	4	3	12	8	20
Nose and throat ...	68	170	8	24	62	164	138	358
Speech	8	15	—	7	9	28	17	50
Lymphatic glands	5	59	1	7	9	43	15	109
Heart	1	18	—	13	—	20	1	51
Lungs	11	58	4	26	9	65	24	149
Developmental—								
Hernia ...	—	11	1	—	5	8	6	19
Other ...	1	60	1	22	6	67	8	149
Orthopaedic—								
Posture ...	2	1	5	9	11	15	18	25
Feet	6	29	14	20	31	47	51	96
Other... ..	2	18	12	35	21	56	35	109
Nervous system—								
Epilepsy ...	—	6	3	7	2	6	5	19
Other ...	2	11	2	12	9	36	13	59
Psychological—								
Development	3	25	1	2	2	28	6	55
Stability ...	—	12	—	8	3	24	3	44
Abdomen	—	12	1	10	—	28	1	50
Other	8	41	7	32	18	83	33	156

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	1352	134
Eyes—Vision	187	1179
Squint	8	52
Other	147	17
Ears—Hearing	169	65
Otitis media... ..	69	44
Other	156	49
Nose and throat	678	399
Speech	114	73
Lymphatic glands	12	145
Heart	—	39
Lungs	42	105
Developmental—		
Hernia	3	19
Other	1	121
Orthopaedic—		
Posture	20	16
Feet	62	135
Other	73	79
Nervous system—		
Epilepsy	—	19
Other	6	68
Psychological—		
Development	5	32
Stability	8	25
Abdomen	4	29
Other	1271	619

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(including Nursery and Special Schools)

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ..	144
Errors of refraction (including squint)	609
Total	753
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were : Prescribed	564

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	176
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	31
Received other forms of treatment	490
Total	700
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1959	—
(b) in previous years	7

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	172
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	172

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part 1).

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm : (1) Scalp	—
(2) Body	—
Scabies	4
Impetigo	23
Other skin diseases	1265
Total	1292

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated at child guidance clinics	98

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Number of pupils treated by speech therapist	97

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments	1057
Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School ¹ Health Service arrangements	233
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination.. .. .	775
Other treatments :	
Enlarged glands	9
Rheumatism	2
Foot conditions	102
General condition	4
Bronchitis	43
Nervous condition	6
Total	2231

TABLE IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY
THE AUTHORITY

Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's dental officers :

Periodic inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12982
Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
									<hr/>
Total									13126
									<hr/>

Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	10581
Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	9166
Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	4981
Attendances made by pupils for treatment			..	..	..	..	13570
Half-days devoted to inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	1819
							<hr/>
						Total	1920
							<hr/>

Fillings :	Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5301
	Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
									<hr/>
								Total	5442
									<hr/>

Number of teeth filled :	Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	4360
	Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	135
							<hr/>
						Total	4495
							<hr/>

Extractions :	Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3138
	Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5499
									<hr/>
								Total	8637
									<hr/>

Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	3899
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

Orthodontics :

(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	245
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	223
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	134
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	83
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	..	448
(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	449
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	10
(h) Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	2284
Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	..	..	..	..	..	146

Other operations :

Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3059
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308
Total									<u>3367</u>

Index

	PAGE		Page
Abbey Special School	134	Factories	22
Aged and Infirm Persons	40	Family Planning Association	63
Ambulance Service	78	Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs	33
Ante-Natal Clinics	66	Food and Drugs	31
Atmospheric Pollution	37	Food Premises	28
Attendances	130	Footwear	113
Audiometric Testing	119		
		Handicapped Pupils	132
Boarded-out Children	139	Health Committee	3
		Health Visiting	67
Canal Boats	23	Heart Disease	113
Cancer	19	Heights and Weights	112
Care of Mothers and Young Children	51	Home Accidents	81
Care of the Premature Infant	55	Home Nursing	71
Care of the Unmarried Mother	68	Home Tuition	138
Child Guidance Service	122	Hospital Liaison	79
Child Welfare Centres	51	Houses-let-in-Lodgings	25
Children and Young Persons Act	139	Housing	23
Children's Committee, Residential Nursery	57		
Children's Homes	139	Ice Cream	28
Chiropody Service	90, 129	Immunisation :	
Clean Air	33	Diphtheria	75, 131
Clothing	113	Whooping Cough	76
College Entrants	139	B.C.G.	76, 140
		Infant Mortality	15
Deaths	15	Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis	42, 131
Dental Service	52, 124		
Domestic Help	83	Mass Radiography	49
Domiciliary Meals Service	88	Maternity Services	58
Domiciliary Midwives' Service	58	Meat	29
		Medical Inspection	112
Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic	119	Medical Treatment	114
Education Committee	4	Mental Health	92
Employment	139	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	31
Environmental Health	20	Midwives	58
Eye Diseases	115	Milk	27
		Mortuary	40

Index

				Page					PAGE
Nursery Schools and Classes	..	..		132	School Premises	..	..	..	138
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	23	Shellfish	..	..	..	28
Open Air School	..	..	..	137	Shops	..	..	..	27
Ophthalmic Clinic	..	..	..	115	Social Case Work	..	..	..	68
Orthopaedic Clinic	..	..	..	116	Speech Defects	..	..	..	135
Other Food	..	..	..	33	Staff	..	..	..	5
					Statistics	..	..	..	14, 149
					Summary of Work	..	..	..	111
Paediatric Clinics	..	..	..	79, 114					
Pharmacy and Poisons	..	..	..	26	Temporary Accommodation	..	..	..	57
Physical Condition	..	..	..	112	Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	26
Physical Education	..	..	..	143	Tuberculosis	..	..	..	42, 49, 82, 113
Physiotherapy	..	..	..	116	Tuberculosis Care Committee	..	..	..	82
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	77					
Prematurity and Infant Mortality	..	..	..	66	Uncleanliness	..	..	..	113
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	..	..	..	79					
Problem Families	..	..	..	68	Vaccination and Immunisation	..	..	..	75
					Verminous Premises	..	..	..	26
Rats and Mice Destruction	..	..	..	26	Vision	..	..	..	113
					Vital Statistics	..	..	..	14
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	21					
School Clinics	..	..	..	108	Water	..	..	..	21
School Leavers	..	..	..	139	Welfare Committee	..	..	..	57, 98
School Meals	..	..	..	142	Welfare Foods	..	..	..	57
School Nurses	..	..	..	114					